The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 269.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 9, 1872.

Tom Scott, the Alexander of the railroad world, has, if late cable rumors are to bear credence, acquired one more kingdom, and that no less a one than the Erie Railway.

We stop the press to announce that Don Carlos has concentrated his army, consisting of one priest, and evacuated Spain. Also, that Don Carlos is still in Spain, with a following of 8,000 men, and confident of victory.

The towns in Massachusetts yesterday chose their positions on the license question under a local option law. One hundred and nine of them voted for cold water (straight), and fifty-three yielded to the necessity of beer.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill supplementary to its late Apportionment bill, and increasing the number of Representatives from 283 to 293. The extra nine are to be given to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama, the Northwest being left out of the account.

Secretary Boutwell has returned to Washington. One of his acts yesterday was to direct an unfavorable answer to the application of the Chicago Free Library Committee for the ruins of the Chicago Post Office to be used as a library building. The Secretary is of opinion that he has no authority, without legislation, to dispose of the property for any purpose. Will the Library Management have now to fall back upon the water-tank for their literary coliseum?

The ranks of the Grant squad have received another distinguished Rebel recruit,—to wit, Mosby, the great Virginia horse-thief. There was great joy and jollification at the White House and the Senate Star Chamber on receipt of this news,—so much that Richelieu Morton determined to grant a gracious amnesty of a few weeks to Trumbull and Fenton, ere he launched the curse of the caucus upon them, and deposed them from their Committee Chairmanships for disloyalty.

The Bank of England is getting short of specie deposits, and proposes to raise its rates of discount a trifle to-day. At least a rumor of this purport on Wall street yesterday had the effect to bring gold up to 114 1-2, and created a panic in stocks. It is not possible to say positively, however, that this disturbance was not caused by the discovery at Washington that the United States Government still owes O. H. Browning one cent on his old Indian fund accounts.

The Tariff bill did not progress very far in the House yesterday. In the Committee of the Whole, tea and coffee were stricken from the list of proposed dutiable commodities, as was expected, and the reduction of the duty on soft coal was set back so as to stand at 75 cents, instead of 50; but the High Tariffites were beaten in their attempts to fix it at $1. The salt interest also made a grab for their old bounty (12 cents) on salt in bulk; and the vote on coal, which must have been in the same coalition with the Syracuse ring, indicates that a like compromise will be patched up on that commodity. The struggle goes on to-day, and greater expedition is promised.

The Senate was energetically engaged in President-making yesterday. Nearly the whole day was taken up with political discussions, which seemed to sprout out of every root of a bill, whether the subject matter was political or not. First, the proposition of Mr. Kellogg to change the time of holding the Presidential election in Louisiana to the first Monday in November brought out Messrs. Trumbull, Morton, Bayard, Blair, and others in a running debate as to the conduct and personal of the two political parties, Mr. Morton manifesting a constant desire to dodge the question of what is fair and just toward the people of Louisiana, and to launch out into a general squabble on the prospects of the ensuing campaign. He was especially desirous to interview Mr. Bayard, a Democratic Senator, as to what his party intended to do about supporting Horace Greeley. He got little satisfaction, however, and the bill (which, by the way, appears like an attempt to ride rough shod over an explicit provision of the Constitution) went over until to-day.

So, after a warm debate, and many proffered amendments, did the Amnesty bill, which, with Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill attached, is to be put under the five-minute process and pushed to a vote to-day. The prospects are said to be favorable to its passage by the requisite two-thirds majority.

The following important political news was developed yesterday:

In Chicago, the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois met, as did also a large number of Democratic journalists of the State, to decide upon a uniform course of action in the campaign. A disposition, so general as almost to be pronounced unanimous, was manifested in favor of accepting Greeley and Brown as the only candidates of the people composing their political organization.

From Washington, we learn from statements made in the President's organ, in a shape to be considered at least semi-official, that Grant will on no account take himself out of the way at Philadelphia. He might have done it a month ago, we are told, but the great unanimity with which the people have yearned after him within the past few weeks has left that out of the question now. He will fight it out on this line, if the Republican party does go to smash through his means.

And in New Hampshire, the Bread-and-Butter Brigade, as if in response to this rash determination, yesterday resolved, while in State Convention assembled, to have their delegates vote for Grant and Wilson, the same as if they had not heard from the West and South since May 1 (which perhaps they haven't).

Less rash and more politic did the Democratic National Executive Committee prove, at its session in New York. The Committee called a National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of July, and invited "all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of Constitutional Government and the perpetuation of republican institutions" to co-operate in sending delegates to this Convention. At the same time, the individual members of the Committee gave out quite freely in their conversations that, in case of a renomination of Grant at Philadelphia, the Baltimore Convention would unquestionably pronounce for Greeley.

As additional Washington items, there may be mentioned the rumored removal of Judge Davis from the Presidential field, and something showing how the great and glowing Oglesby has made up his team, with Farwell for his off-leader, for the Gubernatorial race in Illinois.

The Chicago produce markets were excited and variable, most breadstuffs being strong. Mess pork was 10c per brl lower, closing at $12.45 cash, and $12.50a12.55 seller June. Lard was dull, and 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.60a8.65 cash, and $8.70a8.75 seller June. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, 6 5-8a6 3-4c for short ribs, and 7 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were quiet, but closed firmer, at 83 1-2a83c per gallon. Lake freights were steady, at 8c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo. Flour was advanced 15a25c per brl to-day, by dealers, and a fair business reported. Wheat advanced 10c per bu, closing at $1.55 cash, and $1.59 seller June. Corn declined 4c, but closed firmer at 43 7-8a44c cash, and 44 7-8a45c seller June. Oats were in moderate demand, and firmer, closing at 36 1-4c cash, and 38a38 1-4c seller June. Rye advanced 8c per bu, closing at 89a90c for No. 2. Barley was quiet and steady, at 55c for No. 2, and 50c for No. 3. The hog market was dull and drooping. The supply was large, and sales dragged at $4.00a4.15 for medium to good lots. Cattle met with an active inquiry, at the advance noted yesterday. Sheep were firm and unchanged.

POLITICAL.

Interesting Batch of Items from the National Capital.

Grant to Fight It Out if Permitted by the Philadelphia Convention.

Chairmen of Republican State Committees Making Anxious Inquiries.

Rumored Withdrawal of Judge Davis from the Labor-Reform Ticket.

Proposition to Remove Trumbull and Fenton from Their Committee Chairmanships.

The Democratic National Convention to Meet at Baltimore July 9.

Tennessee Delegates to Be Instructed to Vote for Greeley.

The Political Pulse at the National Capital—Grant Determined to Fight It Out, if He Is Allowed to—Proposition to Remove Trumbull and Fenton from Their Committee Chairmanships.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Presidential situation still continues the absorbing topic here, and especially with reference to the Philadelphia Convention and its nominees. Rumors that Grant will be thrown overboard, or else that he will withdraw, still continue to multiply, and come from more responsible quarters. The Administration organ, this morning, whose editor had a personal interview with the President two days since, semi-officially announces this as follows: "In regard to these rumors of the withdrawal of President Grant, it can be said, first, they have no shadow of foundation of truth. The leading statesmen of the party in this city believe, and do not hesitate to affirm their belief, that General Grant is not only the strongest man in the party, but that it would be utterly impossible to elect anyone else. Second, there was a time when President Grant would have gladly withdrawn, but the course of his opponents in the party and in the press, by their unjust and venomous attacks upon his Administration and upon himself, has put it entirely out of the question. General Grant will seek a renomination and re-election from the party and the country, and his friends have no fear but that the people will vindicate him from the aspersions that have been cast upon him during the last eighteen months by a set of disappointed office-seekers and ambitious Presidential aspirants. Third, he has no more idea of retiring than he had of abandoning the siege of Vicksburg, of retreating in the Wilderness, of turning his face northward from the Capital of the Confederacy, until it was in possession of the loyal army of the Union.

Senator Pomeroy bet his riding horse against $500 on the part of Conkling, that the Democrats would ratify the Greeley nomination.

Mosby, the famous Rebel guerrilla, had an interview with the President to-day, and assured him, in the presence of Colonel Forney and Senator Lewis, that he would support him as against Greeley.

Grant has said, within the last few days, that in case the contest was between himself and Greeley, he would get at least one-half of the Democratic vote.

A Senatorial Conference was held last evening for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing Trumbull from the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Fenton from the same position on Contingent Expenses, in order that the influence of these Senators might be destroyed, and that they might be properly punished for their sympathy with the Liberals. Mr. Edmunds was suggested for Trumbull's place and Windom for that of Fenton. Zack Chandler made that same old speech which he found so potential in that caucus last session, wherein Sumner's decapitation from the Foreign Relations Committee was agreed upon. More moderate counsels prevailed, however, and it was determined before proceeding further in this direction to await the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committees of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois have been here for several days conferring with Congressmen and others as to the present political situation. These gentlemen are all thoroughly alarmed, and seem to be of opinion that, unless the Philadelphia Convention comes to the rescue, there can be no stopping the spread of Liberal Republicanism in their respective locations. They propose having an interview with the President this week for the purpose of advising with him as to the complications in their respective localities.

General E. N. Bates, State Treasurer of Illinois, is here. The object of his visit is of a political nature, in connection with his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor of that State. He has hitherto been supposed to favor the Cincinnati movement. His present conversation indicates a change of views. His political conversation is ascribed to the failure of Governor Palmer to secure the Cincinnati nomination. It is understood here that Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, prefers Farwell to Beveridge as a candidate on the ticket with himself for Lieutenant Governor of that State. The intention of the combination is to secure, if possible, the election of Oglesby to the United States Senate, thus making Farwell Governor.

Judge Davis, who left on Monday night for Illinois promptly upon the adjournment of the Supreme Court, it is stated, will at once withdraw his name from the Labor ticket, and consequently the Presidential field altogether.

Call for a Democratic National Convention—Delegates Interviewed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The National Democratic Committee met at 2:15 this afternoon, at the residence of August Belmont, No. 109 Fifth avenue. A majority of the members arrived last night. A reporter went in search of the most prominent members to-day to learn their views on the policy of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees by the Democratic Convention. The first person seen was Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, representing Illinois. Mr. Storey was found at the Everett House. He thought it too early to form any opinion as yet. He saw little difference between Grant and Greeley. However, if the Convention thought proper to indorse Greeley, he would support him. The Convention's action would, however, be guided principally by the action of that of Philadelphia. John Forsyth was found at the Everett House. Mr. Forsyth is editor of the Mobile Register, and represents Alabama. He appeared between principle and policy. Mr. Greeley had himself said that we had thrown away three Presidential elections, which, in fact, was equal to saying we had stood by principle. He thought the division in the Republican ranks should be taken advantage of, and a good man nominated. He feared to express an opinion until the meeting at Philadelphia. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not doubt that the West would support Greeley, if nominated. Governor Bowie, of Maryland, was found at the New York Hotel. He spoke freely of Greeley as an old acquaintance. Setting aside his tariff views, Greeley would be acceptable to the South, and Maryland in particular, on account of his amnesty doctrine. United States Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, a member, was evasive. He interviewed the reporter. Among members whose views were communicated to reporters were Congressmen Niblack, of Indiana; Daniel Finch, of Iowa; John McGregor, of New Jersey; H. B. Smith, of Vermont; General W. B. Bates, of Tennessee, and Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas. There seemed to be an undercurrent in favor of Greeley, as the best possible contingent candidate. All seem a unit, however, in favor of withholding any expression of opinion until after the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. The editor of the Memphis Appeal, and other West Tennesseeans, have sent this despatch to General Bates: "We want no National Democratic Convention. This is the universal sentiment of West Tennessee." There are many prominent Democrats in this city, in addition to the members of the Committee. Colonel Grosvenor, who superintended the arrangements of the Cincinnati Convention, and other leading Liberal Republicans, are also in town. Eight States are unrepresented in Committee, viz.: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

The action of the Committee in calling the Convention July 9 at Baltimore is regarded as indicative of a desire not to indorse Greeley if the prospect brightens of electing a regular Democratic candidate. In the discussions of the Committee three dates were suggested, June 19, June 26, and July 9. The latter was adopted, because it gives the Democrats more time to survey the field and study the chances. Cincinnati and St. Louis were rejected as places of holding the Convention, because both have been so closely identified with the Liberal Republican movement that neutral ground was preferred. A large majority of the Committee expressed the opinion that Greeley and Brown were the best possible nominations that could have been made at Cincinnati, and it was also evident that the Committee is unanimous in the desire to unite upon Greeley, provided that combination is necessary to defeat Grant. Those members of the Committee who are Congressmen viewed Greeley as the last resort, while those who are fresh from their constituents were either warm for Greeley or non-committal. The Committee avoided any direct discussion about candidates, as doing that it would be trenching on the province of the National Convention, to call which was the business in hand, and an imperative obligation; but the sentiment of the Committee in regard to candidates was made sufficiently apparent, and may be stated thus: The ruling hope is to see the schism in the Republican party widen and the organization destroyed or so divided, that straight-out Democratic candidates can be elected; but if, at so late a date as July 9, Grant's election seems likely, then the Greeley and Brown ticket will be adopted. Not a word was said in Committee about Adams. The Baltimore Convention will either nominate Greeley or an unadulterated Democrat.

The Courrier Des Etats Unis devotes three columns to a biography of Greeley, and descants upon his eccentricities. These eccentricities the editor thinks, will not militate against Mr. Greeley's election, his nomination recommending itself, above all other reasons, for that of his resemblance to no one else. This eccentricity, too, the editor believes, is merely on the outside, while the interior is grand and noble. The exterior is all that is laughable and absurd. He is, in short, one of those independent men who do not thoroughly understand their own worth, and who do more by sympathy than for interest, and who, without caring to attain success otherwise, say simply, "Those who love me follow me."

The Express to-night is out still stronger for Greeley. It says when Cincinnati comes with Greeley and Brown upon the field, the battle is half fought. The victory, if National Democrats act wisely in their National Convention, will be finished long before November.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met this afternoon, at the residence of August Belmont. Eight States were unrepresented,—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin. The places most prominently mentioned for holding the Convention were Baltimore, St. Louis, Louisville, and Indianapolis.

After a secret session of some hours, Baltimore was finally decided upon as the place for holding the Convention.

The following is the call for the National Democratic Convention:

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at New York, voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 9th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock m., in the City of Baltimore. The basis of representation, as fixed by the last Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State, under the apportionment of the census of 1870. Each State will send delegates accordingly, and we invite the cordial co-operation of all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of Constitutional Government, and the perpetuation of Republican institutions.

John Forsyth, John M. Harrell, William M. Converse, James Ponder, Charles E. Dyke, A. H. Colquitt, Wilbur F. Storey, William E. Niblack, Isaac E. Eaton, Thomas C. McCreery, Albert Voorhees, Sylvanus R. Lyman, Odin Bowie, William A. Moore, Charles W. Nash, Charles E. Hooper, Charles A. Mantz, G. L. Miller, J. W. McCorkle, Harry Bingham, John McGregor, John G. Thompson, James P. Barr, Gideon Bradford, Charles H. Simonton, William B. Bates, John Hancock, H. B. Smith, John Gooce. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.

The proceedings began shortly after 2 o'clock. Mr. Belmont occupied the chair. A motion was made, but lost, that the call for a Democratic Convention should be indefinitely postponed. Next came the question as to the time of holding the Democratic Convention. Great diversity of opinion prevailed on this point, a large number of delegates expressing their opinion that the Convention should be held on the day anterior to the Philadelphia Convention, while others urged that in the present disorganized condition of the Democratic party, the wisest plan would be to fix a date which would allow of the result of the Philadelphia Convention being known. This opinion prevailed, and the 9th of July was determined on as the date on which the Convention should be held. Next came the question as to where the Convention should be held. Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville were the contesting cities. The choice was carried in favor of Baltimore by a vote of 36 to 1, the principal ground urged being that, in that city less undue outside influence would be brought to bear on the proceedings of the Convention than in any of the others.

After the session of the Committee a reporter interviewed Mr. Storey, delegate from Illinois, and proprietor of the Chicago Times. He spoke very frankly on the whole subject. In reply to a question as to whether the proceeding had been of an harmonious character he replied that as the meeting had only to deal with the question of the time and place for the holding of the Convention, there was little scope for any expression of opinions on the great issues involved.

Reporter. Was there any expression of desire to indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley?

Storey. Well, yes, the delegate from Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton, and one or two delegates from some other States, expressed themselves in favor of indorsing Greeley, and a lengthened discussion took place on this subject. The difficulty was ended by the Chairman insisting on a return to the strict question as to the time and place for holding the Convention.

Reporter. Was there any expression of opinion, either publicly or privately, as to who would be the probable nominee of the Democratic party?

Storey. None. The meeting could not deal with that question.

Reporter. What is the sentiment in the West in regard to the nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention?

Storey. My belief is that the Democracy of the West will not support Greeley. His whole political career has been such as to make him unpopular with men who hold such decided Democratic views as those held by the Democrats of the West.

Reporter. Who do you think will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention?

Storey. Well, the Baltimore Convention may not nominate a Democrat. It is not unlikely that Judge Davis will receive the nomination. It is certain that he can carry New York, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. If he had been nominated by the Cincinnati Convention there might have been no necessity for a Democratic Convention.

How the Colored People will Vote—By one who Knows.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The Commercial, this morning, publishes a communication from Peter H. Clark, a prominent colored Republican leader here. The Commercial says in an editorial notice, that Mr. Clark is a close observer, and a man of "Liberal" tendencies, who has recently travelled in the South. Mr. Clark, in his communication, says that if the Greeley party are building any hopes on the oft-repeated assertion that the colored people of the South will vote for their candidate, they are surely doomed to disappointment. That some colored men will be found on their side, is perhaps true. Some colored men have been found to vote the straight Democratic ticket, but the number is small, and not likely to increase. The fact that the Republican party is the instrument which has freed and enfranchised him; which guards him in the exercise of his rights as a freeman, and which promises him great future good, is known, and well known, to the dullest black man in the South; and, if he can get a chance to approach the ballot-box uninterrupted, he will vote for the candidate of that party. He says, in conclusion, to the Republicans of the South, that every man who is not in their camp will be regarded as an enemy. They will seek to maintain the party organization intact, and will vote solid for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8.—The Republican Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, met in Phoenix Hall this morning. Hon. E. H. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made some brief remarks, and then announced the permanent organization of the Convention as follows: President, Mason W. Tappan; Vice Presidents, one Delegate from each county; Secretaries, Chester B. Jordan, Thomas C. Rand, George W. Marston; Committee on Credentials and Resolutions, one delegate from each county. The following Delegates at Large to the Convention were elected: Frederick Smyth, Thomas M. Edwards, Ossian Ray, William H. Hackett, and James M. Wilson. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration, and favoring the nomination of Grant and Wilson. Mass at Philadelphia. Adjourned.

The Convention was fully attended, and its deliberations harmonious. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of the nomination of Grant, though some of the leaders are known to regard Greeley with favor. The speech of President Tappan was decidedly non-committal, and was subject to considerable comment among the delegates.

Compliment to Mr. C. F. Adams.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The Volksblatt, this morning, has the following: "The fate of Mr. Adams in the Cincinnati Convention has again shown that in American politics only that man has a chance of success who will descend to trading and trafficking, to make promises, and make use of all those other means and tricks usually resorted to at Conventions. The man who is too manly and has too much self-respect for this, will be passed by. What do politicians care for statesmanlike qualities and capacity? They want a man whom they can use as a tool. Charles Francis Adams would have been altogether too independent and unpliable for them. He would not have asked the blacksmith how to play the organ, and he would not have turned to the organist to learn how a horse must be shod. His qualifications would have enabled him to stand on his feet. Politicians have no use for such a man."

State Nominations Made by the Anti-Secret Society Men at Normal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., May 8.—The Anti-Secret Society Convention nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Philo Carpenter, of Cook; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria; Auditor, Rev. Burch, of DeKalb; Treasurer, George Dietrich, of McLean; Secretary of State, J. M. Wallace, of Cook; Attorney General, George O. Robinson, of McLean. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention at Oberlin. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Trask, seceding Royal Arch, and Mr. Bartlett, Seceding Master Mason. A State Association was formed, to hold annual Conventions hereafter.

The Pennsylvania Labor Reform Ticket.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 8.—The Labor Reformers completed their ticket this morning with the exception of members of the Constitutional Convention by the nomination of Jas. H. Hopkins, of Allegheny, and J. W. Coke, of Northumberland, for Congressmen at Large. The Convention adjourned.

Illinois County Conventions.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 8.—At the Republican County Convention, held at Ottawa, yesterday, the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for the nomination of Franklin Corwin for Congress, and D. L. Hough for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 8.—At the Bureau County Republican Convention, yesterday, the following gentlemen were nominated: For Senator, S. D. Whiting; Representative, J. R. Mulvine; State's Attorney, C. C. Warren; Sheriff, M. G. Soverin; Circuit Clerk, George W. Stone.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention have arrived in large numbers. Enough has been ascertained already to make it reasonably certain that the Convention will acquiesce in the Cincinnati nominations, and instruct the delegates to the National Convention to oppose a separate Democratic ticket. It is thought that an Electoral ticket will not be appointed, leaving that matter to be governed by future contingencies. More representative men are here than have attended any Convention since the war.

Liberal Republican Candidate for Congress in the Tenth Illinois District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 8.—The friends in Central Illinois of the Hon. Wm. H. Barnes, of Jacksonville, will present his name, and press his claims for the Liberal Republican nomination for Attorney General of this State. Although a life-long Democrat of the strictest sect, Mr. Barnes cordially indorses the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and avows his purpose to support them to the end, who her the National Democratic Convention indorse them or nominate a straight-out Democratic ticket, believing that good faith requires him and all other Democrats to take that course.

Miscellaneous.

TROY, N. Y., May 8.—The Colored Republican State Convention met here to-day and unanimously pledged the colored voters of the State to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Westliche Volksblatt, the German organ of Northeast Missouri, came out to-day in strong opposition to Greeley.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—It is authoritatively announced to-day that Senator Hendricks is not committed to the support of the Cincinnati nominees, but will be governed by the action of the Democratic National Convention.

Judge Davis passed through this city to-day en route West. He dined at the depot with a number of leading Democratic citizens.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—Hon. David Davis passed through this city to-day, on his way home from Washington. He was met at the depot by ex-Senator Hendricks, Hon. J. E. McDonald, E. S. Alvord, Hon Joseph Bickley, and several other Democrats, who condoled with him on the action of the Cincinnati Convention. It is hinted that his presence here to-day was somewhat connected with the sale of the Sentinel.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—Colonel W. E. Cameron, Editor of the Petersburg Progress, and a member of the State Conservative Executive Committee, has resigned his editorship in consequence of a disagreement with the proprietors of the Progress, who disapproved of his advocacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.

FINANCIAL.

The situation in Wall street, to-day, was remarkable for many changes, and the general unsettled condition of the market. Telegrams and rumors were numerous and somewhat exciting. First, a vague and unauthenticated report from Washington that Secretary Fish was to retire, and General Butler to take his place. After this, a telegram announcing that General Banks had publicly stated that the treaty was a failure, and the next communication from England would be a notice of withdrawal from the Geneva Conference. These were succeeded by advices from England that the Bank of England to-day lost £480,000 and the bank rate would probably be advanced to-morrow. Under the influence of these various reports the price of gold advanced to 114¾ and the market was quite active, while there was a sharp decline in stocks. Harlem tumbled from 128 to 123; Pacific Mail was weak on receipt of Albany news, and declined. C., C. & I. C. broke from 35½ to 48¼, with pressure of sales; Rock Island declined from 113 to 111; Union Pacific from 39½ to 38¼; Northwestern from 77½ to 76¼; Ohios from 47½ to 45¼; Erie from 68½ to 67½; Lake Shore from 95¾ to 94¼, and Central from 97½ to 96½. The market closed dull and unsettled.

MONEY MARKET

was very easy at 6 to 7, with exceptional loans at 3 to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

market a little easier for actual business, although asking prices were the same; 60 days sterling, 108¾ to 109½, with exceptional sales at 109½ net.

GOLD

active and higher, advancing from 113¾ to 114¾; closing at 114 to 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed stronger. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92¼@92½; land grants' 81@81½; incomes, 86¾@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Inquiry for flour was moderate, owing to the higher prices asked. More doing in low grades for the Provinces. Medium extras are most active. At the close, the market was very strong at the advance. Inquiry for wheat was good, chiefly for milling, and with limited arrivals and the rapid advance at the West, prices are higher and very strong. The market, at the close, was strong at the advance, with fair export and good milling demand.

PROVISIONS.

Pork dull in wholesale way, but fairly active in job lots, and steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODISTS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day the Bishop's quadrennial message was read. It directs special attention to the subject of the District Conferences and the claims that two sessions a year are insufficient. The Church was congratulated on the increased usefulness of the theological institutions, and he recommended an appropriate denominational programme for celebrating the Centennial of American Independence. An address of paternal greeting was read from the British Wesleyan Conference. It commends its delegates and expresses a fervent hope for a speedy and peaceable settlement of the threatened misunderstanding between the two countries. Rev. Luke H. Wiseman and Rev. Morley Punshon, delegates, delivered eloquent addresses, which were frequently applauded, during which it was stated that in the past four years over a million dollars per annum have been raised in Great Britain for Methodist church buildings and extensions, and 100,000 persons have been admitted to the church. It is also extending in Italy. A large block of property has also been purchased in the heart of Rome for a church, schools, etc. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, one of the fraternal delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, presented his credentials and addressed the body. Fraternal delegates from the Irish Methodist Conference, Canadian Church, and the Methodist Church of America, were also introduced. Adjourned.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the American Tract Society was largely attended, including Father Gavazzi. The annual report shows the receipts of the year from donations and legacies to be $126,888, and from sales, $410,903; expenditures, $537,199; balance in the Treasury, $938.

A resolution was adopted for the prosecution of publishers and venders of obscene books and pictures.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

At the Annual Conference of the New York Association of Universalists a report was read showing the flourishing condition of the church.

STOKES' CASE.

Judge Pierrepont declines to undertake the defence of Stokes in place of Graham.

FORGERY.

Henry C. Cole, charged with forging $15,000 worth of Allentown, Pa., school bonds, admitted to bail in $15,000, but rearrested, and committed on a warrant charging him with the possession of a quantity of counterfeit money with intent to pass it.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamer Hansa, from Bremen.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New York will be held in this city on Friday, the 17th inst.

THE STOKES MURDER TRIAL.

If a Judge can be obtained to preside in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, it is the intention of the District Attorney to bring the case of Stokes to a final issue during the present term. In the meantime, the prisoner is extremely dejected over the desertion of his counsel, Messrs. Graham and Gary, and completely at sea with regard to the selection of their successors. It is intimated that ex-District Attorney Pierrepont will be associated with McKean, Stokes' remaining counsel.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

The following delegates to the Printers' International Convention, at Richmond, Va., were elected yesterday by Typographical Union No. 6: Charles H. McPherson, Thomas L. Cooley, E. B. Cogswell, Stephen Badger.

THE RECENT FIRE.

The Fire Marshal's investigation of the Niblo's Theatre shows that it probably originated in sparks from the Metropolitan Hotel's chimney falling through a broken glass in the dome of the theatre.

ANOTHER JUDGE IN THE TOILS.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, the Committee on the Marine Court reported evidence sufficient to warrant the removal of Judge Curtis from that Court. The Committee was appointed to lay the documents before Governor Hoffman.

EXCURSION TO GERMANY.

About eighty members of the different German Schutzen organizations of this city and vicinity have organized for an excursion to Germany on the 29th of June, to attend the fourth German National sharp-shooting festival.

IMMIGRATION.

The steamships Idaho and City of Brooklyn yesterday brought 1,200 immigrants each. The total arrivals of immigrants from Jan. 1, to the 6th instant, are 65,783, against 45,482 during the same time last year.

PERSONAL.

T. Buchanan Read has been sinking slowly to-day. His condition is pronounced hopeless.

FRAUDS.

Henry Howard, mentioned yesterday as charged with frauds on the Government, has been reporting his income at less than it really was, until he had defrauded the Government out of $10,000.

MARINE.

Arrived—the steamer Java, from Liverpool, and the Ville de Paris, from Brest.

Arrived—The steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg.

LEIPSIC.

The Trial of Three Social Democratic Leaders.

Two of Them Condemned to Imprisonment.

The Impracticable Aims of the Social Democrats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEIPSIC, April 8.

The excitement awakened throughout this Kingdom and the Empire by

THE RECENT TRIAL

of the leaders of the German Social Democratic party on charge of high treason, in this old City of Letters, still continues, and seems rather to increase than decline. It is now evident that the State has acted hastily, and this stimulates sympathy for the condemned, who are gentlemen in positions to turn such sympathy to political advantage. Herr Bebel is a Deputy to the Imperial Diet; Herr Liebknecht was formerly Deputy to the North German Reichstag, and Herr Hepner is the chief editor of the Volksstaat, the organ of the party, published in this city.

After a long and lively trial, in which the aims and workings of the Internationale were pretty thoroughly sifted, Bebel and Liebknecht were sentenced to two years' detention in a fortress. Hepner was acquitted.

Owing to the fact that numerous contradictory reports are circulated as to the aim of the Internationale, I followed the trial with great care and interest, and finally came to the conclusion that this clamorous institution

IS MUCH LIKE FENIANISM,

foamy in substance, and a source of far more injury than good to those it professes to benefit. The party of which the above-named gentlemen are the acknowledged leaders, and which now numbers some 100,000 votes in the Empire, is virtually, though not in a manner amenable to law (which forbids the united co-operation of such societies),

A BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONALE,

and is in communication with the General Council of that body at London.

It was claimed by the defendants that they had no sympathy with the principles and spirit of the Commune; but the contrary was sufficiently proved by the prosecution, and I distinctly remember hearing Deputy Bebel hissed and called to order, in the Imperial Diet, for taking the part of the Communists at the very moment they were in the act of beginning their work of destruction in Paris.

WHAT THEY SAY.

I have conversed with Hepner since the trial. He seems very dissatisfied at being acquitted, and interprets his release as a proof that Government does not fear him. However, he makes his presence felt. There are not less than fifteen suits now pending against him for violation of press-laws within the twelve months or so that have elapsed since he assumed the editorial responsibility of the Volksstaat. I have also seen Liebknecht. He speaks boldly of what he terms the unfairness of the Court; shows that the proceedings of the accusation were arbitrary in the extreme; that the whole affair was crowded upon Saxony from Berlin; and that Government, by such a means, does not check, but rather vastly promotes, the cause of Social Democracy.

IT IS, INDEED, TO BE REGRETTED,

for the reputation of this Kingdom and the good of the Empire, that such a step should ever have been taken against these men; for, besides revealing weak fear on the part of Government, it cannot but prove a powerful stimulant to the very evil it was intended to avert. Bebel and Liebknecht have both appealed to the Supreme Court, with the hope of, at least, having their term of detention considerably lessened.

Social Democracy throughout the Kingdom is

IN INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Petitions bearing the full name and address of subscribers, who request, in the name of justice, to be also sentenced to two years' detention, because they share and approve every opinion publicly expressed by, and every public act of, the condemned, are being largely circulated, and especially in the district represented by Deputy Bebel in the Imperial Parliament, and in that formerly represented by Liebknecht in the North German Reichstag. As may well be imagined, this cutting sarcasm is not without serious telling on the masses, as on the Executives of the law.

THE AIM OF GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

is, in substance, that of the Internationale, and may be summed up as follows: The abolition of the standing army; the substitution of general copartnership in labor for wages; the abolition of class-privileges; the equal division of lands; and, as necessary to the achievement of these ends, the substitution of Monarchism by a Democratic form of Government. Such are the prominent points advocated in a pamphlet of Deputy Bebel, entitled "Our Aims," and in the numerous documents read in the course of the trial.

The impossibility of carrying out such a plan, for at least a century yet to come, is patent to any careful observer. The general copartnership system, in the first place,

HAS NO FOUNDATION IN NATURE;

second, it is a pillow for ignorance and indolence; and, third, it destroys wholesome competition, which is as absolutely indispensible to progress as air is to life. Besides, it has repeatedly been proved impracticable by actual experiment. To a limited degree, as in the case of William Borchert's establishment in Berlin, I admit that it may be worked to advantage.

The abolition of standing armies, too, would, necessarily, have to be general (which is a thing absolutely inconceivable), otherwise it would be accompanied

WITH INCALCULABLE CONFUSION.

There still exists too much ignorance among the masses, too much selfishness in the ruling classes, and, above all, too much religious fanaticism, for any one realm, or for entire Europe to disarm. Besides, not even this little Kingdom, the best generally educated spot on this Continent, is as yet fit for self-government; and all this demagogic clamor only compels rulers to fasten yokes the tighter on the necks of the people. It is everywhere evident that the sole feasible means of betterment in the poor laboring man's condition is

EDUCATION

education which shall liberate him from the iron clutches of religious and political fanaticism, by means of which unprincipled rulers and capitalists have ever cowed, and even throttled, the masses of the people into submission.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—The Vanderbilt Rapid Transit bill and Local Prohibition bill have passed the Assembly, and the bill providing for a new Emigrant Commission has passed the Senate.

A Huge Fish Story.

From the Sonoma (Cal.) Democrat, April 27.

Dr. Fulkerson is a gentleman resident of this township, well known, and of unquestionable veracity—the above prelude being introduced, and otherwise altogether unnecessary, on account of the extraordinary fish story we are about to relate—fish stories proverbially admitting of a broad construction. This, however, admits of no such latitude, it being the frozen truth: The Doctor, on a recent visit, went to Clear Lake, and gives us an account of the extraordinary migrations of the finny tribe from the lake into Kelsey Creek after the freshet. He was stationed at a point two and a half miles from the mouth of the creek, and saw shoals of shapall (Indian name for salmon trout) from one to three feet long, hich and chi (Indian name for two species of perch) from ten to eighteen inches long, and a variety of sucker, in solid mass, bound up the creek, so thick that it was impossible for him to ford it without killing numbers of them. So dense was the living mass, that they crowded each other on the shore, and died by the thousand. To use his own expressive language, "You could literally shovel them out by the wagon-load, as you would grain out of a bin." This remarkable habit of the lake fish has been long known. They go up five or six miles and return with the subsiding water. They do not go up to spawn. It is not one species only, but all varieties leave the clear, broad waters of the lake and crowd, a struggling and tangled mass, between the banks of a narrow stream, apparently only to round a certain point and return again. The exodus this season was unusually large, and the Indians, with a kind of animal instinct, anticipated and were on hand to feast upon them. The doctor went up to spear them, but found it was only necessary to wade in and choose his fish, the difficulty being which fish to choose.

—A man giving the name of George Baker, on Tuesday sold to two brokers in Providence, R. I., $5,000 in United States coupon bonds, which were found to be part of the quantity stolen in Liberty street, New York, last November. He was arrested and delivered over to a New York officer. A confederate who was with him escaped.

—The master of a schooner arrived at Halifax, reports May 1, fell in with and boarded a schooner from Yarmouth, almost under water, with both masts lying across her deck. The dead bodies of two men were found in the cabin. She is supposed to be the schooner Bessie Gardner, of Yarmouth, some time missing.

—A Mattoon, Ill., despatch of the 8th, says that the potato and chinch bugs have appeared in myriads, and are going for the young crops.

—The Springfield, Mass., Republican has returns from 162 towns, of which 53 are in favor of licensing the sale of ale, beer, etc., and 109 in favor of prohibition.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special assembly of VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE PERFECTION, A. & A. S. R. MASONS, this (Thursday) evening, at Hall of Home Lodge, corner of Twenty-third-st and Prairie-av, for work. A full attendance is desired.

J. R. SLICHTER, 32o, Grand Secretary.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the office of Justice Vanwood, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

Firemen's Benevolent Association

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m. D. J. SWENIE, Secretary.

HATS.

SOUTH-SIDERS!

We are daily receiving the new varieties of SPRING HATS for MEN, BOYS, and CHILDREN.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 Wabash-av.

The best HAT for the

Burnt District

Is the "ACQUAPELLE,"

SOLD ONLY BY

STRYKER & CO.,

231 West Madison.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

$3,666,242.85.

JAMES B. FLOYD, AGENT.

REMOVED TO

168 LASALLE-ST.,

BRYAN BLOCK.

REMOVAL.

J. E. PETTIBONE

Has removed to 368 State-st., with his Paper and Twine business. Will be on Fifth-av. also, about the 10th of May.

REMOVAL!

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO.

To new marble-front building,

89 South Halsted-st.

THOS. C. DAY, Gen'l Agent.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MOLTER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.

Has removed from 124 West Madison-st, to

120 WEST MADISON.

REMOVAL. COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have removed to their new and spacious offices, at No. 446 WABASH-AV., corner of Peck-court. The Branch Office at 15 South Canal-st will be discontinued.

REMOVAL.

J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans. Office in basement of Bryant Block, corner Monroe & Lasalle-sts. Real estate bought and sold. Loans on real estate and collaterals.

C. R. FIELD & CO.

Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANTED.

$25,000.

Partner Wanted, with the above amount, to take third interest in one of the best Jobbing Houses in Chicago, well established, and doing a large and paying trade.

Communicate, with real name, to B 74, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

A healthy young woman. Child not over 1 months old. Apply to Dr. HALE, 63 Twenty second-st, immediately. Liberal wages will be paid.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer.

Office outfits a specialty. 81 Canal-st, and 502 Wabash.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

Wm. W. Strong Furniture Co.,

(Successors to W. W. Strong, late 203 Randolph-st.).

We have now in stock a complete line of goods pertaining to our business at prices below competition. FINE UPHOLSTERY WORK a specialty.

WM. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 West Randolph-st

Branch Store, Wabash-av. and Twenty second-st.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having organized my business into a stock company, which will hereafter be known as the WM. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., I desire to thank my many friends and patrons who have given me their patronage for the last 17 years, and take pleasure in assuring them and the public that the above change in name will not change our method of doing business, but that we shall continue to keep always on hand, and with facilities to manufacture, nothing but first-class goods in our line, and shall endeavor to merit the patronage of the public in the future which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

WM. W. STRONG.

WM. W. STRONG,

Fashionable FURNITURE,

[Late 203 Randolph-st.]

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

INSURANCE.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner,

VERSUS

The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.

All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.

Boston, April 30, 1872.

GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

10 Eldridge-court.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 43 West Madison, Room 1.

COAL AND IRON.

SCOTCH IRON,

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON,

BLOSSBURG COAL, BY CARGO.

A full stock of all kinds, in lots to suit, at lowest market rates.

A. B. Meeker & Co.,

376 Wabash-av.

COAL.

First cargo of Blossburg and Lehigh Lump at reduced prices.

W. E. JOHNSON,

188 South Canal-st.

IRON AND STEEL.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL.

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, ARCHITECTURAL SHAPES, COMMON and REFINED IRON, RODS, HOOPS, BANDS, SCROLLS, HORSE-SHOE, ANGLE, TEE AND PLATE IRON.

PIERSONS & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED 1790.]

24 Broadway, 77 and 79 New-st., NEW YORK CITY.

PIG, SCRAP AND RAILROAD IRON.

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, MANCHESTER.

Orders filled promptly from Stock and to Order.

FOR SALE.

POTATOES.

Choice Ohio Peachblows.

Two thousand bushels for sale in car-load lots, or less, by RICHARDS & GOOCH, Commission Merchants, 283 Michigan-av.

"POTATOES."

A few thousand bushels choice Ohio Peachblows. Also one thousand bushels good mixed Iowa, for sale in lots to suit, at the Vegetable Warehouse on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

BEDDING PLANTS

Of all kinds. Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants, at 63 West Lake-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

In the Burnt District,

FOR SALE BY

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

89 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Crosby Opera House Site.

We are authorized to offer for sale, at a great bargain, this valuable piece of property, fronting 140 feet on Washington-st., the Wall-st. of Chicago, and also having a frontage of 81 feet on State-st., the Broadway.

St. James Hotel Site,

80x195 feet on the northwest corner of State and Washington-sts. This desirable piece of property is principally valuable as a site for a Merchants' Hotel, Banks, Insurance Offices, or Stores. It will be surrounded by some of the most magnificent buildings in Chicago.

Hibbard & Spencer's Old Site,

60x188 feet, on the east side of Michigan-av., and extending to Central-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts. Having Nicolson pavement front and rear, making it the best site for a wholesale house in the burnt district. Goods can be displayed in any part of the building, as the light from the rear is unobstructed.

Opposite Pacific Hotel Site,

60x100 feet, within 50 feet of the corner of Jackson-st, fronting west on Clark-st. Can be bought at $1,500 per foot, on unusually liberal terms, with 7 per cent interest. One hundred feet south of the above can be had for $1,600 per foot, on favorable terms. This is the best property for retail stores now in the market.

Speed Block Site.

This fine site for an office building is in the market at a price that will pay handsomely to improve being 72x80 feet on the east side of Dearborn-st., just north of Madison.

Lombard Block Site.

This property fronts 101 feet on Monroe-st., and extends 190 feet on Custom House court, giving it, as far as light is concerned, all the advantages of a corner, and making it one of the finest office building sites on the south side of the river.

Opposite Present Board of Trade Site,

80x150 feet on the northwest corner of Market and Washington-sts., running through to the river. This property is well adapted for heavy wholesale houses.

Manufacturing Sites.

The Barnum & Richardson manufacturing site fronting Madison and Jefferson-sts., having upon it a brick building well adapted for any heavy manufacturing business, or can be easily converted into retail stores.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

89 East Washington-st.

BUY A HOME.

Parties looking for investments, either in residences, business, improved or unimproved property, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, for we have the largest list of property ever offered for sale in this market. Particular attention given to the buying and selling for non-residents.

D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

New two-story frame dwelling, 11 rooms, modern improvements; east front; very desirable; on long and cheap ground lease, on very reasonable terms. Inquire of owner, on the premises, 48 North May-st.

Must be Sold!

Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph, 40x100 ft. Dearborn-st., between Lake and Water-sts.; 24x100 feet, to be sold at once.

F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

For Sale Cheap.

A two story house, furnished or unfurnished, south of Douglas-place, near steam and street cars. Also, furnished house for rent. Apply to J. L. McKEEVER, Office 18 Boone Block 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

40x150, to alley, West Madison-st., north front, with buildings, half a block west of Sherman House. 25x165, to 20 foot alley, with buildings, on Wabash-av., south of Harrison-st.; possession given if sold soon.

ROBERT REID, 274 East Madison-st.

For Sale or Rent.

The splendid house 631 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., corner Wabash-av. Rent reasonable.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Capital - - - $500,000.00

FAVORABLY LOCATED

Cor. Market & Washington-sts.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.

S. A. KENT, Vice President.

ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, S. A. KENT, MURRY NELSON, N. K. CULVER, B. P. HUTCHINSON, EDSON KEITH, CHAS. B. POPE, HENRY BOTSFORD, B. F. MURPHY, [illegible] WIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engravers and Printers

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

GRAND CENTRAL

Dining-Rooms

EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Corner Clark & Washington-sts.,

Having been elegantly furnished and fitted up by McALLISTER BROTHERS & CO., will be opened to-day. Best cooks are employed, and no pains will be spared in making it first class in every respect. Ladies and gentlemen favoring them with a call will be bountifully served with the luxuries of the season.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID,

ARNOLD'S COPYING INK,

CARTER'S INK,

STEVENS' BLUE-BLACK INK,

DAVID'S INK,

CARMINE INK,

VIOLETTE INK,

MARKING INK,

JAPAN INK.

All kinds of INK at No. 21 South Canal-st.

J. J. SPALDING & CO.

Notice.

We have this day taken Mr. J. M. Haslett into our firm, he taking a one-fourth interest therein from May 1, 1872. BLATHERWICK BROS & CHAPMAN, General Commission Merchants, No. 90 West Lake-st.

Office Stationery

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 441 Wabash-av.

Millinery Opening

At MRS. TYLER'S, 772 Michigan-av., Thursday and Friday, 9th and 10th.

Lake Forest Hotel.

This well known and favorite resort is now open for transient and permanent guests, and is, in every respect the FINEST SUBURBAN RESORT in the vicinity of Chicago. For terms and selection of rooms apply at 326 Wabash-av., or to J. BURRELL, Proprietor, Lake Forest.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A spacious and well-lighted room, second story of Dr. Carr's elegant building now being completed, corner Curtis and Madison-sts. By D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Beaubien-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Parker & Rockwell.

Investments and Loans on Real Estate.

Offices—Room 1, No. 41 Devonshire-st., Boston. No. 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

J. MASON PARKER, JOHN ROCKWELL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Does the City Get What It Pays for in Quantity or Quality?

The Matter Under Consideration by the Common Council Committee.

Several New Gas Companies Seeking Permission to Furnish Cheaper Light.

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Gaslight was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the new ordinance designed to protect the city against imposition at the hands of the existing gas companies, and also to take action with reference to the application of three new gas companies for permission to build gas works and lay pipes in the streets of Chicago. Aldermen Otis, Thompson, Powell, and Stout were present, and Mayor Medill and Corporation Counsel Tuley were also in attendance.

The Mayor said that the only ordinance in existence, relating to the gas question (Chapter 12, Revised Ordinances), was totally inadequate for the protection of the interests of the city, and an amended ordinance was absolutely necessary. The gas bills for the fiscal year ending April 1 amounted to over $300,000, and the amount for the ensuing year would be much larger, in view of the constantly increasing extent of pipe ordered. No other department was left in a condition so unprotected. Chicago was absolutely at the mercy of the gas companies,—compelled to take their measurement both as to amount and quality of gas consumed, with no means, except by the most painful process, of ascertaining whether we are getting what we pay for. There was enough in the question to occupy the attention of a first-class expert, who should be both competent and honest. The Comptroller could not attend to the matter, and it was essential to adopt different regulations, whereby the city can have its own officer to guard its interests, and suitable apparatus for testing the quantity and quality of the gas. Regulations were also necessary as to the time of lighting and extinguishing the gas in the street lamps. The city was now trusting altogether to the honesty of the two companies, whose bills did not correspond within 33 per cent. He had read the proposed ordinance, and it seemed to him to answer the purpose. There was nothing in it which the gas companies could take exception to, though it would be well to have a double key to the testing apparatus, so that neither party could test it in the absence of the other. There should be a larger number of test metres, as well as apparatus, to test both the quantity and quality of the gas. The South Side company claimed that they were furnishing gas of sixteen-candle power, while the citizens held that the gas was not more than eight-candle power. The question of pressure was also important, and needed careful watching; as a high pressure caused an extra amount to be consumed in heat and blue flame, without adding to the light afforded. The city was now owing over $100,000 to the gas companies. As the contracts now read, no specific candle-power is called for. It would be better to pay a suitable salary to a competent officer to have charge of the matter, and then when citizens desire to have their meters tested let the fees be paid into the City Treasury. The Mayor believed that the city was losing every two weeks more money than would be required to pay the salary of a competent man, and an assistant if necessary, and the cost of apparatus in the bargain. The salary of the Gas Inspector should be about $4,000 per annum, and the Mayor pledged himself to appoint a good man if one could be found, and to remove him whenever it became evident that he was not performing his duty. The ordinance should be amended in these respects.

Ald. Otis proposed that the salary of the Gas Inspector be fixed at $2,000, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Tuley remarked that the West Side Gas Company was smarter than the South Side folks, as the former had put upon the first lamps burners which consumed one-tenth more gas than those on the street lamps. The South Side Company found this out a few months ago, and were now claiming a large allowance for back deficiencies on this account.

Ald. Otis said that the new ordinance ought to be urged to immediate passage and enforcement.

Ald. Thompson thought it would be best to call a special meeting of the Council to take action upon the ordinance.

Ald. Otis stated that the Committee were in receipt of applications from three new companies—the Mutual, the National, and the Metropolitan—for franchises and permission to build new works.

Mr. Tuley did not believe that the English language could be so framed as to prevent these new companies from pooling receipts, or consolidating with or selling out to the existing companies. The only way in which the matter could be controlled was by prohibiting the new companies from charging more than a specified price for gas flowing through the new pipes proposed to be laid.

Ald. Thompson wanted a condition inserted, whereby they would be compelled to proceed at once to the prosecution of their work, and not sell out to the old companies as soon as the franchises were granted. It must be so secured as to prevent the new companies from levying black mail upon the old ones.

Mr. Tuley said that this could be accomplished by requiring a heavy indemnity bond of the new companies, binding them to proceed as once to the erection of works and the laying of pipes.

Mayor Medill said that he had recently had a conversation with the attorney of one of the new companies, who had said that they stood ready to submit to any practicable restrictions, but who, when questioned particularly on that point by the Mayor, confessed that he had not legal ability enough to draw up an ordinance sufficiently strong to prevent the companies from defeating its purpose by pooling or consolidating receipts or selling out to the old companies.

Mr. Tuley said that the simplest way to regulate this was to limit the price which might be charged for gas flowing through the new pipes.

Ald. Thompson said it was a well known fact that gas could be manufactured in Chicago for $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Ald. Otis thought that if that were the case the new companies should be cut down to $2 per thousand, their proposition being to furnish gas in the South Division for $2.75 per thousand, and in the West Division for $3.

Mr. Tuley said that the Mutual was undoubtedly a good, sound company, and would [illegible] at once, and erect [illegible] as soon as their [illegible] was granted. It must be borne in mind, however, that the city was bound to take gas from the old companies by the terms of the contract, which extends ten years from 1869.

The Mayor said that, in that case, the city would for seven years to come derive no benefit from the competition, while in the case of citizens, the old companies would doubtless lower the price so as to retain their custom.

Ald. Thompson said that if it should result in a saving to the citizens, it was highly desirable that the opportunity for competition should be afforded, even though the city should derive no immediate benefit from it. He proposed that Mr. Tuley should take the ordinance, and add such features as should be found necessary.

Ald. Otis read a report from E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer, in reply to certain interrogatories by the former, in which he stated that the effect of laying one or more sets of new pipes in improved streets, would be to greatly injure the pavement, and would also increase the cost of putting down or repairing sewers or water pipes. In the case of low and ungraded streets, parties laying pipes should be required to ascertain by survey the existing lines and levels of water pipes and sewers, so as not to conflict with the new laid or hereafter to be laid. The planning of any new system for the laying of pipes should be a work of great care and caution.

Ald. Thompson said he had notified all of the applicants that they would be required to save the harmless in the matter of damages in all cases, and they had consented to it.

The Mayor said that the ordinance granting the franchise should compel the putting in of service-pipe connections at every street number, whether a consumer is thereat the time or not. If this were not done there would be a continual tearing up of streets.

Ald. Powell called attention to the outrageous prices charged for putting down service pipe—50 cents per foot, when it could be laid with a profit for 20 cents per foot. Provision should be made to prevent such extortion.

The Committee adjourned until next Monday afternoon, when these important subjects will be further considered.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

D. D. Evans, of Danville, accepts an invitation to run for Senator.

—The candidates for Sheriff, in Ogle County, are the incumbent, John R. Petrie, Deputy Cyrus Roberts, and Captain Henry C. Peck.

—W. S. Johnson, General Freight Agent of the Peoria Railway at Rock Island, has resigned his position to accept an engagement more advantageous with the C., C., C. & I. Road, at Springfield, O.

—The Carbondale *New Era* says:

Since our last publication, William Sansom, Marion Gray, Marion Diall, Pleasant Veitch, and Samuel Gossette, living in the vicinity of Herrin's Prairie, Williamson County, and Jesse Cavin, of six Mile Prairie, Franklin County, have been arrested on accusation of being concerned in the murder of Isaac Vancil, and lodged in the Marion Jail. The evidence implicating all the accused, except Diall in the hanging of Vancil, is said to be overwhelming.

—Mayor Joseph G. Rowland and Captain M. Pigott, of Quincy, have gone to lobby the Quincy Bridge bill through Congress.

—Last Saturday evening, John Wolliard, of Quincy, undertook to beat his wife, who took refuge in the next house, and a blow intended for her was delivered in the face of Mrs. Casener; for which John, on Monday, paid $10 fine, and compromised a civil suit by payment of $700.

IOWA.

General Add. H. Saunders is about to return to Davenport, having resigned the office of Register of the Helena Land Office, to which he was appointed some two years ago.

—The $200,000 conflagration that lately swept over Marshalltown was started by a locomotive spark.

—The Cedar Rapids *Republican* says:

Great activity is noticeable all over the city in the way of building,—mostly residences. From the present, we judge our city will have a greater increase this season than any previous year.

—Samuel Bowlsby, of Clarinda, the other day, offered his arm to a corn-sheller, which took it right off.

—The Washington *Gazette* says that "Engineers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have gone forward to the front, and the report is that they will survey a line from Sigourney westward toward Oskaloosa."

—Even at this late day a Chicago sufferer has victimized Elkader out of $40. The C. S., however, has since been arrested for stealing a horse.

—Two gentlemen who arrived in Council Bluffs, for the purpose of investing in real estate there, were arrested, the first day and fined $15 for discharging firearms inside the city limits.

—Some of the brethren open their eyes at the idea of spending $75 on the proposed editorial trip to Salt Lake! One man offers to trade his whole office for a $75 mule.

WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse *Republican* says:

We learn that lumbermen on the St. Croix River will get out 50 per cent of their lumber on the present stage of water.

—The Manitowoc Board of Supervisors—11 Democrats and 10 Republicans—elected a Liberal Republican to the Chair, the Democrats voting for him.

—Iron has been purchased to finish the Lake Shore Railroad from Milwaukee to Sheboygan.

—The Milwaukee Musical Society has re-elected its officers, and the report of Henry M. Mendel, President, shows a total net indebtedness of $33,-661. The Society realized $63,000 from the Gift Concert of last year, and has expended $28,339 in the improvement of Music Hall, besides reducing the former heavy load of debt.

INDIANA.

The New Albany *Ledger* says:

It is reported that the wool clip will be a large one this year, and that the price will be unusually high. It will soon begin to come into the market, and will give a new impetus to business.

—The Meridian Street Bank, Indianapolis, was last Saturday robbed of $28,000 in packages of currency, and now offers $10,000 reward. It is supposed that, while a stranger entertained the Cashier with conversation,—during the absence of all others at lunch,—entry was made from the rear, and the robbery effected.

—There was, last week, a general delivery of the Vincennes Jail *via* the chimney.

MICHIGAN.

—C. F. Smith & Co., merchant tailors at Jonesville, have been from time to time robbed of goods amounting to not less than $2,000 in value, and last week discovered the leak. One Graham, employed by them, was in the habit of making up convenient packages for his father-in-law Nichols, at Ypsilanti.

—The State Agricultural College has but one lady student in it,—said to be on account of there being no hall for the accommodation of such students.

[illegible] selected as umpire to locate the proposed Agricultural College of the Province of Ontario.

—The State Treasury, at the close of April, held $808,409, an increase of $60,074 during the month.

—The Detroit City Treasury holds $73,068.

—The East Saginaw *Enterprise* says:

The salt manufacturing season opens this year a month later than last year, and, unless it should continue so much further into the winter, the season will, of course, be a short one. There are some other considerations, however, which must enter into an estimate of the prospects of the season.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of the 7th says:

A citizen of Chicago was picked up yesterday on the streets by Detective O'Neill, in the first stages of *delirium tremens*. He came here about a week ago, and has been on a spree ever since, squandering in this short time seven or eight hundred dollars. He has two or three thousand dollars with him when arrested, and he will be held till he is sober enough to start home.

—H. Mattes, of Wenona, shipped 4,000 muskrat skins to Leipsic, Germany, last week, making 11,000 shipped this season.

—A. A. Abbott, running the steam flouring mill at Decatur, also a warehouse, etc., has failed for some $50,000.

MINNESOTA.

Extensive fires have this spring destroyed woods, fences, and other exposed property in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul.

—The St. Paul *Press* announces that William Horace Lingard will purchase grounds for a summer residence on Lake Como, if he succeeds in finding suitable territory and terms.

—A round-house is being built at Austin, twice the size of that recently burned.

MISSOURI.

A fire at Monroe City, Sunday night, destroyed the store of Boulware & Son, whose loss is $10,-000; also, the *Appeal* office.

KANSAS.

Droves of antelope are grazing upon the prairies near Ellsworth.

—The Wathena *Reporter* tells of a cat belonging to Mr. Joseph McAleer, of that place, that has jayhawked five young rabbits, and is nursing and bringing them up.

—The wife and son of the Rev. Wesley Lattin, of Fort Scott, were drowned, on Friday evening, at a ford of the Marais des Cygnes River. Mrs. L. was aged 33 years, and her son 19. When the body of the young man was found, he had hold of the bridle-reins near the horse's mouth, with the reins wrapped around his arm two or three times.

NEBRASKA.

The Wahoo Mills, Saunders County, were damaged some $8,000 by Sunday's storm. Three thousand dollars' worth of grain was destroyed.

—Two men, named W. H. Keeley and D. Samuel Myers, have been arrested in San Francisco, and lodged in jail at Omaha, their offence being the larceny of two Union Pacific Railroad tickets.

Settlers in Jefferson, Thayer, and Nuckolls Counties are being dispossessed of lands purchased of the Government two years ago, because the General Land Office now finds that they come within the grant of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. The Lincoln *Statesman* says:

It is a grand swindle, to be perpetrated under the forms of law, upon hundreds of innocent people, and has not often been surpassed in this corrupt age.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Swisshelm is lecturing in Iowa.

—Miss Harriet Colfax, sister of the Vice President, is *not* keeper of the light house at Michigan City.

—Colonel W. H. McCardle, of the Vicksburgh *Herald*, and formerly of "the McCardle case," is orator of the Mississippi Press Association.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

Captain Jacob L. Wolverton, whose death is announced at Bath, Ill., was from quite an early date well known to our lake marine. He was at one time the most prominent ship-builder in the Northwest, and there are yet many fine vessels afloat the work of [illegible] ship of his hands. Nearly all the fine steamers which have been constructed for Captain E. B. Ward were designed and set afloat by Captain Wolverton, at Marine City, on the River St. Clair.

—A. S. Abel, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, is said to have amassed a fortune of $10,000,000. He commenced life as a journeyman printer, forty years ago, and is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Baltimore.

—Mrs. E. H. Chamberlain, of Edgefield, S. C., exhibits a Balmoral skirt woven by herself, the body of rabbit hair, and the bordering of wool in brilliant colors.

—Miss Mary C. Pike, daughter of the Hon. James S. Pike, of Washington, is now one of the editors of *Wood's Household Magazine*, published at Newburgh, N. Y.

—General Hickenlooper, having resigned as City Civil Engineer of Cincinnati, A. Tripp has been elected to the office.

—Buzzing Bull-Toad, Chief of the Sacs, is no more. He bought a gallon of alcohol of a trader, and contracted to carry it home without a jug.

—Naughty Prince Teck, who left London and his wife, in company with an actress, to the great grief of his Royal cousin in-law, has evidently returned. The name of Prince and Princess Teck appear in the list of notables present at a recent State occasion in London.

—North Brookfield, Mass., fills two vacancies in her School Board by the election of Mrs. F. A. Smith and Miss Emily Edson.

—The will of the late Samuel F. Pratt, of Buffalo, directed that $5,000 be paid to the Home of the Friendless, and $10,000 each to the Buffalo General Hospital, the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and the Young Men's Christian Association, out of the avails of his estate on Jan. 10, 1880.

—Miss Abbott, the soprano, has been presented with $6,000 by members of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, New York, to enable her to proceed to Italy to pursue her musical studies.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* notices that "Greeley has but one brother-in-law and no father, and his nephews are all nieces."

—Beecher, in the course of his sermon, last Sunday morning, referred to other sects, and to the temptation he was often under to publicly assail and condemn their peculiar sentiments. Said he: "How I could now give a blow to the Arminians." A stranger—doubtless a good Methodist brother, in the gallery—promptly said, in a loud voice, "Try it, then." Mr. Beecher as promptly replied, "I love you too well."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleveland wants to sell out its $200,000 Workhouse, as it don't pay the present proprietors.

—Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, and the United States, six of the eight foremost nations in the world, have a legal-tender paper money.

—The Palatka *Herald* says: "The orange groves are loaded with blossoms, and the prospect is that we shall have an unusually large orange crop next fall."

—Gleason F. Lewis, of Cleveland, O., has bought the Virginia Agricultural College land scrip, calling for 300,000 acres, for $85,000.

—In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, N. Y., a boy was last Sunday detected fishing for greenbacks in the contribution-box. The *Democrat* says:

The sacrilegious youth was Edward Dougherty, who has twice within a few weeks, been arrested for burglary, and then released on bail. The last time he was detected in the act, and so severely beaten with a club that, as he lay on the bench in the police office, bleeding from a dozen wounds in the head, it was hardly possible not to pity him. He was caught yesterday before he had fished anything up.

—Reward is offered for the apprehension of Frank Whittemore, 27 years of age, and Harriet Scott, brunette, 10 years younger, who eloped from New London, O., the 1st.

—In New Orleans there are two parties,—the Taxpayers and the Rentpayers; and, while the one is organizing opposition to the payment of taxes, the other is organizing to resist loss by the depreciation of city scrip, in which they are paid.

—The old depot of the Lowell Railroad, in Boston, is being demolished, and a new structure, with the largest iron roof in New England, is in process.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* says:

A certain Mrs. Loomis, of Marshall, Mich., recently took up her residence temporarily in Syracuse. While there, she drew a check upon the Onondaga Bank for $1,000, forging the signature of her husband, who is a gentleman well known. It is supposed that she obtained in the same way other sums at different places, procuring altogether between $2,000 and $3,000. She came to this city from Syracuse, and to this place Deputy Sheriff B. B. Smiley, of Marshall, traced her. She was wanted at home to answer a charge of adultery, in addition to her forgeries. Finally, she was traced to Tioga, Pa., and there arrested, last Saturday.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

From a Democratic Standpoint.

Letter from Henry Watterson, Esq., Editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

I.

The Davis Job.

I am going to tell the story of the Convention in five short chapters; I am going to tell what was attempted, what was thwarted, and what was achieved; and it is my purpose, before I close the narrative, to try and draw out of much error and short-comings, which it must needs unfold, a little useful instruction for Liberals, who stumble, and for Democrats, who halt before the issue presented them, for, after a devil of a thinking, aggravated by considerable disappointment and disgust, I am convinced that all roads which lead from Greeley go to Grant.

I premise that the country knows how, six months ago, when this Convention first took shape, a body of Democratic Congressmen, surrounding an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court, arranged a Presidential ground-floor upon which all the available corner-lots were reserved to the incorporators; how a gang of execrable dead-beats were mustered, much after the fashion and in the guise of Falstaff's crew, at Columbus; how these idlers and vagabonds, calling themselves Labor Reformers, gave the Congressional scheme a name and, after its kind, a habitation; and how this set-up job was meant to be put upon the Cincinnati Convention as the will and request, the wish, voice, and command of the Democratic party. The first point, therefore, sought to be established by those who desired to make the Cincinnati Convention not only a genuine expression of liberalism, but at the same time an unbought, an obvious and unassailable expression of the true spirit of reform, was the smashing of this Congressional ring, the success of which would have reduced the movement from the elevated region of moral and political chastity, from which it took its start, to the lower levels [illegible] of partisan intrigue. The newspaper syndicate, which has been so much talked of and misrepresented, had this purpose in view—none other—but, as the sequel will show, whilst it accomplished the defeat of the one intrigue, to which it addressed itself, it was not able to save the result from another, less dangerous and corrupting, perhaps, but equally at fault when the nature of the case is considered.

I am not going to insult the understanding of intelligent people by excusing or ignoring the midnight appearance of that incomparable slasher, Frank Blair the younger, or failing to stigmatize the improper, not to say the indecent advantage taken of the situation by Gratz Brown who, in the disguise of a Hero of the movement and under pretext of a personal explanation, came at a critical moment before the Convention to carry through a combination—which seems to have had for its object not so much the nomination of Horace Greeley, who was no party to the contract, as the destruction of Carl Schurz and the diminution of the Missouri triumvirate by one, and that the greatest of its angles, to a domestic duo in which the Blairs and the Browns are to have exclusive privileges at the expense of the whole country, costing, meanwhile, the alienation of the Germans and the Revenue Reformers.

No man can deny that Gratz Brown has claims upon the gratitude of Liberals everywhere. But he has, by this affair, illustrated his own want of confidence in himself and in his claims, which were sufficient to have secured him the second place on the ticket in any event, and he has discredited a movement to which he should have brought sacrifices rather than intrigues. It was not needful to bring Frank Blair upon the scene; it was not fair to distrust the rectitude and efficiency of those who, being unable to make him the nominee for President, were ready and able to make him the nominee for Vice President; it was not generous to put up a cold deck on Schurz and to deal out a marked hand, arranged at midnight and in secret. The honest reformer—the Liberal who seeks not alone to beat Grant, but to pour a fresh current of moral principles into the stream of national politics,—has reason to complain of Governor Brown; and, whilst recognizing the right of General Blair to use as many of the old-fashioned tricks of trade as may serve his special interest, to doubt whether, on the whole, it would not be best to defeat the entire transaction and defer the realization of our hopes of reform, merely as a rebuke to such agencies and devices.

Perhaps this would be the proper thing to do if the situation were less critical, and if there were not looking to this movement thousands of people at the South, who are able no longer to bear the oppressions which afflict their daily life, and who look to the defeat of the present administration of affairs for deliverance. Considering these poor people,—considering that the original idea of reform has received at the hands of its pioneers rather a check than a defeat, which leaves the future still open to amendment,—considering that the re-election of General Grant would, in all likelihood, shut out this possibility,—considering that no movement which interferes with this is likely to do more than divide the forces of Liberalism so that the forces of Grantism may march in triumph through the breach—it occurs to the sober second thought that, however discouraging the appliances that brought it about, the combination of Greeley and Brown is about the strongest that could be put before the country, and that, in spite of its shortcomings, it invites the support of all that portion of the opposition which may be united on the common-sense and matter-of-fact rule of choosing between two evils.

The ticket, however, involves a total change of our line of battle, and a reorganization of terms and technicalities as well as forces.

II.

The Adams Movement.

There were two contingencies looked to by those who desired to defeat the Davis job, solely because it was a job, and these contingencies were the nomination of Trumbull or Adams.

Neither Mr. Trumbull nor Mr. Adams was importunate. Neither had any organization in his service. Both were presented on their merits as public men. The country has read the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. David A. Wells. The letter of Mr. Trumbull to Mr. Horace White was not made public, being a confidential communication from one friend to another; but, if the publicity which was given to Mr. Adams' letter could properly have been given to Mr. Trumbull's, the people would have regarded its spirit and purpose as no less creditable. The friends of Mr. Trumbull were not consulted on the subject, and so not disappointed by the result. Nor is Mr. Adams, nor are the friends of Mr. Adams, who, for the most part, were made up of disinterested men, having no personal hold upon the man whom they considered simply as fittest and strongest. Mr. Halstead, who made such a gallant fight for Adams, never saw him. Mr. Samuel Bowles, who, with Mr. Wells, was Mr. Adams' principal New England friend, had scarcely more than a casual acquaintance with him. All of those who urged him were aware that, if he should become President of the United States, he would be unattainable, and that was why they preferred him. It has been said of him that he is an iceberg, but, as was facetiously observed, he would prove in the character of a candidate "a very big thing on ice." Mr. Adams is a statesman with a good record. Before the war he was a peace-maker. During the war he was out of the country. Since the war he has had no part in reconstruction. Mr. Trumbull, on the other hand, having abilities quite as generally admitted as those of Mr. Adams, has been an actor in all the partisan questions which have disturbed the country these twenty years, and a shaper of many of the measures which will incidentally come up for discussion in the ensuing campaign. His record, being more defined and elaborate, being sharper and more partisan, was not considered so available for uniting the opposition as that of Mr. Adams. Moreover, the Illinois delegation was divided. The Davis job rendered Mr. Trumbull's hold on the situation precarious. But the Adams men were ready to mass on Trumbull, and vice versa, if it should become certain that either could be nominated.

It is right to say—just here—that the Adams and the Trumbull men were not averse to Greeley: that they admitted him into the class from which the nominee should be taken; but it is fair to add that they at no time considered him a probability. It was known that his friend, Governor Fenton, was ready, at any moment, to betray him. It was known that Colonel Alexander McClure was ready, at any moment, to betray him. It was believed that they would betray him, and therefore he was ruled out of the account, not because the Adams and Trumbull men were his enemies, but because his most conspicuous friends were a pair of trading politicians, wholly unsuspected of being true to anybody, and least of all to him. Had the possibility of a direct collision between the Adams and Greeley forces been considered in time by the disinterested friends of the two, the Blair-Brown manœuvre would have been defeated, and the same result obtained, without any intrigue, and without the sacrifice of Schurz. But it was not. On the contrary, the readiness of Fenton and McClure to sell out,—the consummation of which was only prevented by the watchfulness, skill, and tact of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Greeley's immediate representative,—misled those who, from that circumstance, regarded Mr. Greeley's chances,—not his pretensions or his deserts,—as a big joke. Hence they addressed themselves to what seemed to be more practical points of danger. It is my opinion that Governor Fenton fled the field to avoid a mess of his own making, which he could not subsequently handle, and that McClure regretted his delay in failing to come up to the Adams movement in time. McClure is, in truth, a splendid specimen of a natural failure, born into the world with a fine mien (and, for the matter of that, his portly sublime!) to mislead a multitude of admirers just large enough to save appearances and miss it; having all the inner promptings and predilections of the typical Pennsylvania wire-puller with the exterior of the effigy picture in Mrs. Hamlet's private collection described with so much emphasis by the Prince of Denmark.

The fact is, the Blair-Brown juggle was needless. The result was one of those things that are made to happen by a bad appearance of doubtful pressure, which would have happened without it and which did happen in spite of it.

III.

Mr. Greeley as a Candidate.

The nomination of Horace Greeley, which is a good thing come about in a bad way, changes the whole aspect of the campaign. The Greeley and Brown ticket was weaker at Cincinnati the day of its nomination than it will ever between this and the day of election. The nomination of Charles Francis Adams would have begun at the top and descended to the bottom of the popular understanding. The nomination of Horace Greeley begins at the bottom and will go up to the top as the surprise of the present moment deepens into a sense of the inevitable, and the issues of the factions begin to be roughly handled by the conflicting passions and interests of the people. Mr. Adams would have made an immediate break in the thinking portion of the Republican party; he would at once have taken from Grant the money-power by offering it the certainty of constitutional security rendered preferable by peaceful appliances to the enforced and warlike order of the existing military ring.

Mr. Greeley offers no such inducement to the money power. The Protectionists of New England have been well satisfied to have the use of Mr Greeley's pen; but the cold and calculating spirit of Wall street will never trust its interests into the keeping of a careless, ill-methodical, and yet kind humanitarian, who is known to be both impracticable and honest as far as he and rings are concerned. The nomination of Adams would have divided the money power. The nomination of Greeley consolidates it. The nomination of Adams would have made the campaign turn upon reform, coldly and sharply, but irresistibly, put before the intelligence of the country, and compelling the judgments of the people and the calculation of the capitalists. The nomination of Greeley is an assault upon the hearts of men, and will derive its power from their affections.

It was Donn Piatt who said, in the early stages of the Convention, when there was more hair-splitting than enthusiasm, that there "is too much brains and not enough whiskey." There was, indeed, little spirituous development even at the close, but the result goes directly to that part of our common human nature which is supposed, when roused, to be most capable of overcoming obstacles and producing effects; and, since the organizing power which the nomination of Adams would have exercised upon these muscular elements that cut so great a figure in our affairs, is not assured by the nomination of Greeley, the supporters of the Liberal movement have risen to congratulate themselves upon having a nominee who makes a direct appeal to that higher element than Wall street, the people in the rural districts, who, ever jealous of the money-power, are never unable to overthrow it when they have the heart—I will not say the mind—to go for it.

Horace Greeley is the best known citizen of America. His career has made a deeper impression upon his fellow-citizens than that of any living man. His face is familiar to everybody. His picture swings in more cottages and log-cabins than that of any of his contemporaries. It is a kind face, the face of an able, honest old man, who never pursued a fallen enemy and is incapable of deceit. His record is, likewise, full of whimsical, odd, attractive points. More can be said for him and against than can be said of any other candidate who was ever put in nomination for the Presidency. But, casting up the balance, this result can be struck off, he never committed an error that sprung from malignance or venality, and all his short-comings and weaknesses

Lean to virtue's side.

He was the over-zealous partisan of freedom; the over-zealous partisan of peace; the over-zealous partisan of Protection. He has habitually sacrificed himself to good impulses, sometimes misdirected and sometimes out of season, but always generous and brave.

He did not fear the slave power when it controlled the politics of the whole country. He did not fear the war power when he boldly went to Canada to make an impossible peace. He did not fear the power of prejudice when he obeyed the generous suggestions of a nature always overflowing, and went to Richmond to open the prison-doors of Jefferson Davis. He has feared nothing in a long life of striving after both ideal and practical standards, having been equally courageous and whimsical, able and kindly.

They will laugh at his foibles, but they cannot deny that there is a certain genial power even in his foibles. They may cartoon him and lampoon him; but their pictures and their jokes will only serve to make that comical, kind old face the more pleasing and the more familiar, if not be [illegible] to the people, and so render his peculiarities the less objectionable by producing a popular reaction in his favor.

Mr. Greeley has as many elements of strength within himself—as many of what the candidates call "running qualities"—as any candidate who ever asked the suffrages of the American people. In these he resembles Mr. Lincoln. His old white coat will prove a counterpart to the famous surtout of Napoleon, which had only to be raised upon a walking-stick to muster the troops of all Europe into the field. His old white hat will be a homely modern illustration of the white plume of Henry of Navarre, shining with the inspiring brightness of an oriflamme in the thick of the fight. It does not need George Alfred Townsend and Frank Blair to predict that much for the philosopher of peace, whose emblem is the emblem of Greeley, WHITE.

This is an epoch of peace, and peace has no representative so conspicuous as Horace Greeley. He is on record as the first to proclaim universal amnesty. He is on record as the most powerful assailant of those scourges of the South and of honest government, the carpet-baggers. No man, in himself, could possess fewer objectionable traits to the Democrats, who will take him, if they take the movement which has put him in the field, with real enthusiasm.

It has been evident all along that the Democracy have desired only a chance to indorse the Cincinnati movement. It could have been wished that the chance now presented had been attended by no circumstance to qualify or blot it. But, such as it is, it is not marred by the presence of Horace Greeley. It would have required some pulling to get Adams through the maze of Democratic prejudices; it would have required a good deal of pushing to drive Trumbull through, but as far as these prejudices go, Horace Greeley's known honesty, kindliness and magnanimity will make their own way, and the Democratic people—in spite of the politicians—will go it with a whoop. This is the truth about it; and it would be better it were otherwise, for "holdback" is just now the word for the South.

IV.

The Sacrifice of Schurz.

Before the Convention adjourned it began to be whispered about, in order to make way with the bad impression produced by the unseasonable and improper speech of Gratz Brown, that Carl Schurz had in some manner not clearly defined betrayed the interests of his Missouri coadjutor. It had been given out freely when the Convention assembled that Schurz would at the head of the Missouri delegation put Gratz Brown in nomination for the Presidency, a thing which would have been, in Schurz, a gross misuse of power. The friends of Governor Brown very well knew this. They also knew, if they have any common sense, that their favorite had no show whatever for the first place on the ticket.

The conduct of Schurz was, from first to last, singularly impartial and self-respecting. He accepted the Presidency to save the Convention from an impending muddle. He exercised its duties and opportunities with the strictest regard to the success of the movement. Those who have personal knowledge of his conduct when not exposed to the watch of the Gratz Brown party, but when brought into communication with those who under no circumstances would accept Gratz Brown or support him as a nominee for President, can attest the faithfulness and integrity with which he represented all the obligations of private friendship, if such there be. In a word, a more honorable, a more high-spirited gentleman does not live than this same Carl Schurz, who does not only incapable of intrigue, because he cannot understand it, being very nearly the next thing to an innocent as a contriver, but because he is by birth and by habit a statesman, and not a politician.

No one can say that Schurz was for or against any aspirant before the Convention over which he presided. But it is known that Horace Greeley is the last choice of the Germans and the Revenue Reformers. So, the sudden attachment of Frank Blair and Gratz Brown for Mr. Greeley, coupled with the hazy talk about Schurz indulged in by their friends, looks very like an arrangement to embarrass, and ultimately to discount the man, who, more than all of them combined, has given this whole movement form and body and pressure, who has filled it with inspiration, who has instructed it and elevated it from the dimensions of a political intrigue to the proportions of a popular outburst.

I know not, for myself, how these things may be. I have not the confidence of Schurz, and write only as an intelligent looker-on. But this part of the Convention I do contend moved it the free and open chance of that, and I am obliged, in the interest of fair dealing and open sailing, to give out with perfect sincerity and candor, the suspicions which are shared, I have reason to know, by many persons as disinterested as I am, and much more used to the mysteries and miseries of political intrigue.

There is no likelihood that the case will not be fully ventilated. But Governor Brown owes it to himself to clear his door-sill of the ascriptions which are laid there. If Schurz has wronged him let us have it out now; if he or his friends have wronged Schurz, let us have amends; and, if all this is baseless work, having no foundation in fact, let there be sufficient explanation to satisfy the reasonable demands of the friends of the Liberal movement.

The country can not afford to lose the public services of Carl Schurz, whatever may be the local exigencies in Missouri. The impulses of a magnanimous spirit, which sets honor and truth and generosity above all the circumstances of a success that is merely mechanical and only material (I do not expect this language to be understood by such men as McClure, of Pennsylvania), require us to interpose between a man like Schurz and all attempts to sacrifice him on the altars of personal ambition. If there is nothing in these apprehensions, they may be easily allayed. If there are misconceptions, the country demands to be informed before it goes any further in this business.

V.

The Result.

I have given, rapidly and without needless detail, the story of the Convention from the standpoint of what I understand to be its *morale*. Its proceedings, the concrete part of them I mean, are before the country. Everybody knows what was done, and I have endeavored to sketch what was tried to be done, and what methods were applied which do not appear in the official reports of that which was done. It is now for the Democrats, who know enough, to begin to seriously consider the matter, to decide what they are going to do.

They should consider this seriously and dispassionately, for they may rely upon it that their [illegible] at Washington and elsewhere, headed by Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Hendricks, are so far committed to this movement that there is no possibility of bringing a harmonious, straight-out Democratic organization, or enlisting any National Democratic leader in a march to certain disaster.

All roads that lead from Greeley lead to Grant; but there are times when the politicians obstinately refuse to take any road that does not lead to ruin, and this may mislead many of those who are not instructed as to the designs of the national managers. The present time does not belong to the class of periods named. There has been for months at Washington but one opinion, and that is that the Democratic party, as a separate organization, has no chance whatever of a fair election or a fair count of the vote, and that the only hope of beating Grant rests solely in so dividing the Republicans as to produce a popular ground swell and by this agency of so working upon the present Radical House of Representatives as to compel it to do the clean thing, having previously at the polls overcome by numbers and enthusiasm the machine-work with which the Administration will invest the ballot-box.

I give these as facts and suggestions. In Kentucky our way is plain and open. We have nothing to do but continue as we are, having the National Convention, which will be called in a few days, to settle the details.

There was a movement begun in Cincinnati by the Revenue Reformers, after the adjournment of the Liberal Convention, which had for its object a union of the Germans, the *Free Traders* and the Democrats, with the view of putting Mr. Groesbeck forward as a Reform candidate for the Presidency. But this does not seem to me to have any cohesive power to it. It presents us a figure with too much brains and too little popular enthusiasm to mature into anything more formidable than a third party, which would render the election of Grant, in advance, an accomplished fact. It may or may not mature. If it does, it should not turn us aside from our purpose to hold together, and go with the Democratic body. I believe that Greeley and Brown can be elected. They do not give us the tariff reforms we sought, but they will insure us other reforms which are equally needful and more urgent. If they do not suit us, no more does Grant; and we run little risk when we select them as a choice of evils, whilst they may prove real blessings in disguise. As I have shown, they possess some winning features; some strong practical elements; some genuine points of inspiration and attraction. On the whole the Democracy can not do better than to prepare to support them, for it requires but little foresight to see that it is that or four years more of Grant and Grantism, mule rule at the North and bayonet rule at the South, with no end of dangerous possibilities. H. W.

Co-operative Real Estate Association.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday you refer to a Co-operative Real Estate Association as being formed at St. Louis, and commend it to the clerks of this city. Allow me to say that Chicago, and not St. Louis, is the place where such association is being formed upon the plan you indicate, and if St. Louis would like to know how it is managed, we would be pleased to instruct her. It is our intention to admit only members enough to absorb one hundred shares, limiting each stockholder to five shares, and to invest only in acre property for subdivision, placing the same in open market. We do not intend to go into building operations, the object being to afford an opportunity for investment in a small way, thus encouraging habits of economy and industry on the part of our members. Shareholders, of course, may buy property of the association, if they wish; but we do not limit sales to them alone.

This is no move on the part of capitalists, but is purely a mutual affair. The first Co-operative Real Estate Association is an assured success, and many others might be formed among our laboring classes. R. J. P.

CHICAGO, May 8.

Teaching of Etiquette in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was something brought before the Board of Education about having etiquette taught in our public schools. This is and is [illegible] I hope not. If our little ones were taught etiquette in their youth, they would ever remember it. How pleasant it is to be properly approached and spoken to; but to hear our youth address parents and others is painful, and their language to each other is too low to name.

We are spoken of by other nations as having the best system of public schools, but as being the worst bred people on earth. I look upon it as a sacred duty to have our youth taught politeness, as they are any other branch of a sound education.

We invariably find, while casting our eyes over the historic page, that, in an exact proportion to the care which was exercised in the education of their youth, the nation whose history we may be reading was prosperous or otherwise.

Good breeding equally affects us, whether viewed as a nation, a community, a family, or as individuals. A PARENT.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27@28s. Winter wheat, 11s; spring, 11s 4d@11s 8d; white, 12s 2d@12s 8d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, May 8—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 93½; account, 93½; bonds dull, '62, 89½; '65, 90½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88½.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—Bonds of 1862, 95[illegible].

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 11½d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 28s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 33s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The dry goods market is generally inactive, although trade is somewhat improved under the influence of warmer weather. Prices are steady for the most part, but there appears to be a turning-point in the price of fancy prints. Notwithstanding the high prices of gray cloths, Pacific Mills have reduced their prices of prints to 11½c to-day, which is only a prelude to a reduction in the prices of all other makes. Harrisburg brown sheetings are changed to 11c for H brand, 12c for B do, and 14c for A do. In other grades of cotton goods there is no important change to observe.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Cattle—Receipts 1,938, making the supply for the week, thus far, 8,334, or 402 cars, against 364 last week. Market slow, prices being about the same as Tuesday. Sales, 680 Illinois steers and oxen, 1,110 to 1,540 lbs, at $5.50@$7.00; 17 Michigan steers, 1,117 lbs, at $5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400, making the supply for the week, thus far, 4,450, against 3,800 last week. Market heavy. Sales, 226 Indiana clipped sheep, 73 lbs, at $4.50; 423 clipped Ohio sheep, 81 to 98 lbs, at $6.75@$7.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100, making the week's supply, thus far, 11,200, against 14,100 last week. Market quiet, about six cars offering. Sales, 365 Ohio, 160 to 265 lbs, at $4.35@$4.50; 41 stockers, 120 lbs, at $4.75; 171 Illinois, 231 lbs, at $4.25.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly; XX spring, $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1, $1.55; No. 2, $1.50. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 43½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 80c. Barley dull and nominal at 55c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c. Oswego, 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 6½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; fair trade demand; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.50@7.10; common to good, $7.40@7.85; good to choice, $7.85@9.70; white wheat extra, $8.75@10.15; extra Ohio, $7.75@9.85; St. Louis, $8.75@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 400 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.74@1.75; No. 2, $1.70@1.73; winter red Western, $1.90@1.95; amber, $1.95@1.98; white, $1.95@2.10. Rye advancing; Western in store, 97c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 49,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 77c; old do, 77½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western, 54@57½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 17½@18c.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Dull.

WOOL—Firm; Ohio, 77½@80c; unwashed, 55c; pulled, 85c; superfine, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, in bond, 14@16½c. Sugar—Fair to good refining, 8½@8½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses quiet; Cuba, 34@37c. Rice, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 53@55½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.70@13.75; June, $13.75 bid. Beef quiet. Cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c; June, 9½c; July, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm at 20@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new at 10@14c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $9.00@9.50. Wheat in good demand for prime; common neglected; red, $2.05@2.08; spring, $1.80. Rye, $1.00. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 73c; mixed, 71@72c. Oats less active at 50@55c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and strong, but unchanged. Wheat scarce and unchanged. Corn active and strong; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye, 86c@$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork unchanged. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 7@7½c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 5c; sides, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c. Sugar cured hams, 13@15c. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat advanced; sales 3,200 bu Chicago spring at $1.60. Corn steady; sales 6,000 bu high mixed Toledo at 59@60c. Oats dull; Western, 45c. Rye quiet; No. 1 Western 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter, $2.00@2.10; No. 2 held at .90. Corn steady at 57c. Oats quiet at 46c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm; refined, 19½@20c for car lots; 20½@21c for trade lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Double extra, $7.25@7.50; low to choice treble, $8.10. Corn quiet; mixed, 71c; yellow, 72c; white, 73c. Oats lower; 51@53c. Bran easier; $1.45@1.50.

HAY—Quiet at $31.00@32.00; choice, $33.00@34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.75@13.87½; held at $14.00. Bacon firm; 5½c, 6½c, 7½c, and 8½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 11½c. Lard scarce; tierce, packers', 9½c; refined, 9½@10c; keg, kettle, 10½@10½; refined, 11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; good to common, 8c; fair, 8½c; prime, 10½c. Molasses—Nothing done. Coffee, 18@21c.

MONETARY—Bank sterling, 24½; sight, ½ premium. Gold, 113.

COTTON—Weak; sales 750 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 22c; middlings, 23c; receipts, 386 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,530 bales; Havre, 3,483 bales; stock, 79,019 bales.

WHISKEY—89@91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer at $7.25. Corn firm and active; white shelled sacked delivered at 60c. Wheat quiet and nominal. Oats—prime sacked at 48c. Rye $1.00.

PROVISIONS—In fair order demand, and quiet for round lots. Pork held at $12.75. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½ loose; sugar cured hams, 11½@12c, packed. Lard, tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—88@89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; buyers standing off. Wheat active and higher for spring sample lots; No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.57½; winter firm, but millers stood off, and very little done. Corn dull and a shade lower; buyers demanding greater concessions; high mixed, on track, 45½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 42c. Barley dull and unchanged at 70c. Rye better at 87@88c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 83@83c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.95. Bacon dull; order lots—clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½c. Lard quiet at 8½c for steam.

HOGS—Quiet at $3@3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat 29,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 2,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]; family, $9.00@9.25. Wheat firm; red, $2.03@2.05. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm, at $1.00. Oats firm, at 42@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady, at 12½@13c.

BUTTER—Good demand; fresh, 27@30c; all others unsaleable.

CHEESE—Steady; factory 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $12.75@13.00; city, $14.00. Lard quiet, at 8½@9c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½, 6½@7c. Bacon quiet and held firm; clear rib, 7@7½c, chiefly held at latter rate, but sales were made at 7¾@7½c and $7.38; clear held at 7c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.40.

WHISKEY—Firm at 82c.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

Last three nights of the successful comedy of

FRIENDS!

It being the intention of the management (as already announced) to present a constant succession of novelty.

On MONDAY, May 13, for three nights only,

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On THURSDAY, May 16, for three nights only,

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and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

Grand Family Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

IRWIN COMBINATION AND JOHN DILLON

IN

Won at Last, and Winning a Husband.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An entirely new programme.

CHARLES WALTERS

In his Grotesque, Eccentric Song and Dance.

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In his great specialty of the Intelligence Office. First week of The Old Clock, City Life and Hard of Hearing. Saturday, Grand Family Matinee.

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Return of the popular and justly celebrated NATURAL COMEDIAN,

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Who will appear every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, in his wonderful representation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

As played by him over 1,400 times, and in the rendition of which character very many of the critics of America think he has no equal, while all acknowledge he has BUT ONE RIVAL.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

The Ladies' Christian Union

Announce a lecture by

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS,

The most eloquent young man in the West.

SUBJECT:

THE MAN OF GOOD CHEER.

Thursday Evening, May 9.

Tickets, 50c. For sale at the West Side Library, Cobb's Library, Millard & Decker's, and at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO.

CATALOGUE SALE.

A Choice Stock of over

600 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 NEW BUGGIES,

DEMOCRAT & CONCORD WAGONS,

30 NEW SINGLE HARNESS,

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock,

At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Special Sale of $20,000 Worth

OF

Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872,

At their Salesroom, 143 Michigan-av. The city and country trade are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as every lot will be sold without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

923 STATE-ST.

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell, without reserve, on Thursday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 923 State st., the entire contents of a first-class boarding-house, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

143 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Monroe-sts.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

At the LAKE FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, on Saturday morning, May 11, at 10 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

143 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

Bankrupt Sale.

We will sell on

Saturday Morning, May 11, at 11 o'clock,

At the Lake Front Auction House, 143 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.,

4 Good Single Horses, 1 Large six-seated Carriage.

By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

Entire stock of a retail house going out of business. Sale without reserve.

Commencing at 10 a. m., Friday, May 10.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Furniture, Carpets & Crockery.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,

44 STATE-ST.

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Oberg & Dose,

AT THEIR STORE,

213 West Lake-st.,

COMMENCING

Saturday Evening, May 11, at 7 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO.,

Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Friday, May 10, at 10 o'clock,

Second-hand Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, Pier Glasses. Also,

NEW FURNITURE,

Consigned by manufacturers, and consisting of everything that is usually kept in a first-class Furniture House.

Auction every Friday.

At 10 o'clock, and at private sale through the week at their prices, and at a great reduction from regular prices. We ship to all parts of the country. Dealers and parties in want of furniture are respectfully requested to examine our stock.

COLBY & WIRTS,

291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

Household Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, and Rockers, Bureaus, Springs, Mattresses, Office Desks and Chairs, What-Nots, Carpets, Jute Mats, Iberates W. G. Crockery in open lots, casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 50 cases Glassware, Piano Fortes, &c.

On Saturday, May 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CHICAGO RELIEF

FROM THE

ARTISTS OF PARIS AND DUSSELDORF.

WORKS OF ART COMPRISING

Modern Paintings,

Drawings, Engravings, and Bronzes, donated by the artists of Paris and Dusseldorf. The whole to be sold

BY AUCTION

For the relief of the Chicago sufferers, by the Messrs. LEAVITT, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, May 16, 17, and 18. Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York. Admission, 25 cents. Catalogues, 50 cents.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,

Clinton Hall, New York, 1872.

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SUITS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Have a full stock of SILK, PONGEE, POPLIN, LINEN, and WHITE LAWN SUITS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, at unusual low prices.

N. B.—Suits made to order at twenty-four hours' notice.

RUBBER GOODS.

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FOR

Garden & Road

SPRINKLING,

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All Kinds of Rubber Goods,

AT

NORTHWESTERN

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REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

SIMPSON,

NORWELL

& CO.

Will Remove

Their West Side Retail Store on Thursday, the 9th May, to

196 & 198 WEST MADISON,

Between Halsted and Green-sts.

South Side Store

Will continue, as heretofore, at

146 & 148

Twenty-second-st.

REMOVAL.

A. J. AVERELL has removed his Real Estate Office to No. 334 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

R. W. DODD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to 384 Wabash-av., over S. H. Thompson's restaurant.

TRUSSES.

RADICAL CURE OF

RUPTURE.

I am acquainted with your Truss, which you style the "Common Sense Truss," and am free to say that the instrument merits the term. The control of its Ball and Socket Joint by means of Set Screws, the Malleability of its spring, and the peculiar mechanism which attaches the Paddle to the Spring, enable the surgeon to fit the Truss in every particular with very great accuracy, without which no instrument, whatever other efforts it may have, can be efficient.

MOSES GUNN, Prof. of Surgery,

Rush Medical College, June 15, 1870.

The BARTLETT COMMON SENSE TRUSS effects a radical cure in every possible case when properly applied. Trusses of all kinds. Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c. Western Agents for the Fountain Syringe, Sabcock Silver Uterine Supporter.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

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Assets in the United States, $1,400,000.

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Lithographing & Printing Co.

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STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES

Are now running, and we

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In the very highest style of the art. BUILDINGS, &c., sketched to order at short notice. Large SHOW CARDS in COLORS for specialties of business.

REFERENCES—(For the quality of our work) the principal heavy business houses of Chicago, in all lines of Finance, Trade and Commerce.

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BRINTNALL,

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks,

Holt's, Blood's, and

Millard Scythes,

Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate,

Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

60 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

46 South Desplaines-st.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods,

(Retail.)

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

328 & 330 W. Madison-st.

Japanese Poplins, 28, 37½, 50 cts.

Pure Mohairs, 30 to 75 cts.

French Poplins, 50 cts. to $1.37½.

Striped Linen, 25 to 50 cts.

Emb. Linens (new), for Suitings.

Percales and French Cambrics, 25 cts. up.

Stripe Grenadines, all colors, 25 to 50 cts.

Black Grenadines, of a 1 qualities and widths.

Mourning Fabrics, of every kind.

Many of the above are entirely new and worthy a careful examination and comparison.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots & Shoes,

(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House).

300 Michigan-av.,

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

Custom Boots.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.

Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Light & Co.'s, and Great Union Pianos, and Smith's American Organs.

All orders to the Trade filled with despatch.

New Pianos to rent.

Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 MICHIGAN-AV.

Bet. Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

F. E. RIGBY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

624 STATE-ST.

GEO. C. BATES, U. S. Dis. Attorney,

Counsellor-at-Law & Mining Agent,

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Business promptly attended to.

JOSEPH WILKINS & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in canned goods, fruits and produce, 311 and 319 North Second st., Philadelphia.

CARD BOARD AND PAPER.

Card Board and Paper House.

T. S. GILLETT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Card Board & Paper,

No. 103 West Randolph-st.

Fancy Papers and

Printers' Stock generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opening.

WM. A. HETTICH

Opened at 81 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, a

Shirt Factory and Gents' Furnishing Store.

Mrs. AUGUSTE HETTICH, who superintends all work, will pay special attention to SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 10, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES GILLISS,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

Notice of Change of Name.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of stockholders of the REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, at the office of the Company, No. 80 Van Buren-st., corner of Third-av., in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to provide for Changing the Names," etc., etc., of "Incorporated Companies," the name of said incorporation was changed to the FRANKLIN BANK.

GEORGE S. EDDY, Cashier.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1872.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

For the best work and lowest prices, call on or send a note to us.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.

305 Michigan-av.

Burned out at 164 Lake-st.

Messrs. Chapin & Gore

Will open their New Store, at

73 Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State,

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.,

April 25th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

BURNT TITLE DEEDS.

SHUFELDT & BALL, LAW OFFICE,

22 West Madison-st., examine and perfect titles under the Burnt Records bill, attend to the organization of private corporations, bankruptcy proceedings, and insurance claims.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER

A time a day cure

Inflammation of the Kidneys,

Stone in the Bladder,

Catarrh of the Bladder,

Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,

Brick dust Deposit,

Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.

For sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

Iron Bedsteads

Plain and Ornamental, at the factory, Desplaines and Van Buren. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

NOTICE

John L. Hughes is no longer in my employ, and has no authority to transact business for me. I. S. HART, carpenter and builder, Chestnut place, between La Salle and North Clark.

ISRAEL FERGUSON,

GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR,

For plastering.

No. 9 Ferry-st. rear, second floor, New York.

... Goods, ... tail.) ... E & COMPANY, ... W. Madison-st. ... ND SHOES. ... SSETT & HILLS, ... DEALERS IN ... & Shoes, ... buyers a large ... stock of Boots and ... g their UNSUR- ... n Boots. ... PIANOS AND ORGANS. ... daily of Hallet, Davis & ... and Great Union Pianos, ... n Organs. ... Trade filled with des- ... es at great bargains. ... KIMBALL, ... CHICAN-AV. ... ESS CARDS. ... NKIN & CO., ... IRON WORKS, ... NNATI, O. ... Doors and Shutters, ... Glass Pavements, ... Railing, &c. ... RIGBY, ... HANGINGS, ... TATE-ST. ... U. S. Dis. Attorney, ... Law & Mining Agent, ... SALT LAKE, UTAH. ... ILKINS & CO. ... RD AND PAPER. ... and Paper House. ... ILLETT, ... rd & Paper, ... est Randolph-st. ... Papers and ... Stock generally. ... LLANEOUS. ... ening. ... HETTICH ... and Gents' Furnishing Store. ... Fuel, Stationery, ... ty Hauling. ... hange of Name. ... DOW SCREENS. ... KELLEY & BRO. 305 Michigan-av. ... hapin & Gore ... TITLE DEEDS. ... ONSTITUTION WATER ... LIEBIG'S ... OF MEAT ... edsteads ... OTICE ... FERGUSON, ... CATTLE HAIR,

PARIS.

A Movement Against President Thiers.

The Rejection of Courbet's Pictures—Threats of the Communists.

First of April Jokes—The Bogus Funeral—A New Fire-Extinguisher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 18.

To the great dissatisfaction of extreme Royalists and disturbers, quiet still prevails. The Assembly is not in session, and the Standing Committee, which represents it, meets once a week at Versailles, but very quietly, so that the political conversation which may take place between its members and the Ministers is nothing more than a mere talk. However, the other day, a storm came very near breaking out, and some of the members of this Commission, infatuated by their ephemeral power, talked of nothing less than convening the Assembly at once, in order that it might prevent the encroachments of Executive power,—that is, of Mr. Thiers, who is the bugbear of the extremists.

MOVEMENT AGAINST MR. THIERS.

I will wager that you cannot guess what the matter was. Unless you know thoroughly, as we do but too well, the presumptuous nullity of these various people, it is so ridiculous that no one could imagine it. With an idea of pleasing Paris, and of pacifying parties there, Mr. Thiers got up some receptions at the Elysee. They amounted, in all, to four or five dinners, and as many evening entertainments with refreshments. Those who attended were principally magistrates, members of the Municipal Council, prominent merchants, &c. They began at 8 and closed invariably at 11; after which Mr. Thiers quietly took the train, and, with his wife, who had accompanied him to receive the ladies, went back to Versailles to spend the night. It is precisely what a worthy citizen of Versailles would do, who, having many friends at Paris, went two or three times in the year, during his vacation, to receive them at his ease, but who would not sleep away from home, so as not to disturb his habits.

This was the terrible grievance, said some of these gentlemen, which was the beginning of a *coup d'etat* by Mr. Thiers; and that it was wise to call together the General Assembly at Versailles before the vacation closed. In other words the President of the Republic, having dined four times in succession at Paris, deserved to be upset. Fortunately, of the twenty-five members of the Committee, only five or six held this burlesque idea, and nothing was done. But this performance of the extreme Right, similar to those which it makes daily, may give a conception of the lack of ideas in this party, which claims to rule France, regenerate Europe, and turn back mankind to what it once was, including the establishment of slavery.

One of our politicians of the beginning of the century—Royer-Collard, I believe—said of them, when they returned to France during the Empire and especially in 1815, at the restoration of the Bourbons, that these gentry had neither forgotten nor learned anything during their exile. Unhappily, this is true to-day. During the last century, there have been three great revolutions, two Empires, one Kingdom, and numerous insurrections,—the sole object of nearly all being to break their absolute power, with their old ideas, their terrible egoism, and the profound ignorance of men arising from their general idleness. But nothing was accomplished. They are still the same, as ignorant of the modern way of governing men as a gentleman of the Middle Ages, returning with his whole being fenced with pride, iron, and ignorance.

PARIS CIRCULAR RAILROADS.

The Councils General of all the Departments are now in session, and are nearly, if not entirely, through. Most of them have much work, since they take the place, in part, of the Prefects who have been deprived of many of their functions. The Council of the Seine and Oise, the Department which surrounds Paris on all sides, has voted to have a railroad running all around the Capital. If the present plans are carried out, this road will be the outer girdle of Paris, which will then have three circular railways.

One is in the very heart of Paris, and around its central point, the market, which it touches by many channels. This route, which the Municipal Council of Paris is now examining, will run underground most of the way, and will cost 200,000,000 francs. I have already mentioned it. It is paying too much for too little, most people think. The second road is already in existence, and is quite profitable. It runs around Paris, [illegible] of it, and along the continuous line of fortifications. The third is the longest, but the least expensive of the three, because the land and the labor will cost less than in Paris. They buy farm-lands instead of building property, and work almost always in the open air. This one will almost certainly be built, and that pretty soon.

THE PICTURE EXPOSITION.

We are to have in a few days an exposition of pictures, which, before beginning, has been the cause of violent quarrels and disputes. To avoid taking a part in this germ of troubles, which is called an exhibition of paintings, the Government very properly said to all the artists who took part in it, "All we intend doing is to give you the necessary room, the Palace of Industry. There receive, classify, and reward your pictures as you choose, after selecting among yourselves a Commission whose duty it shall be to settle all these questions."

TROUBLES WITH COURBET.

This was done, but the Commissioners, controlled by sentiment rather than by reason, went at once to meddling in politics. They excluded two paintings by the celebrated Courbet, a poor, second-class painter, out of whom they wanted to make a kind of Titian, and who, during the Commune, caused the overturning of the Column Vendome. These two paintings, which are not very good, are making quite a sensation on account of this rejection. They were excluded since they were the work of an unworthy person. They said, "We do not want anything to do with the pictures or the man. They would defile us."

Naturally, this makes Courbet furious, and his party shouts lustily. He will ask leave to exhibit his rejected pictures, and his friends will doubtless crown him with flowers. The Communists, of whom there are many in Paris, are already talking of sending this Erostratus to the Municipal Council of Paris, in the place of a person named Mattu, a banker who has failed, and has consequently had to resign. I hope this man will not be elected, but we are a singular race, playing with fire, like heedless children, and there are many citizens, with the best of intentions, good fathers, and reasonable in all things except politics, who will vote for this miserable incendiary. But this is the fault of the Government, which has been too clement with the Communists. The Government moved by ideas of mercy and pacification, the incidental advantages of which I understand, gave back at once to Paris all its franchises. The result was that, ten months ago, that city came very near electing as a Deputy Victor Hugo, the priest of the Commune, whose faculties have been impaired by age and pride; that it will now perhaps elect Courbet, the Erostratus of the Column Vendome; and that, at Marseilles, the Municipal Council has voted a sum of money to the son of Cremieux, one of the leaders of the Marseilles Commune, and who was recently executed in that city.

THE COMMUNISTS.

These venturesome attempts of the Parisian incendiaries will have a result that they do not anticipate. That is, those who, like myself, were the most inclined to mercy, will incline to excessive severity. We said that the deadly war, the irritability of defeat, and the moral and material wretchedness of the siege, had turned the head of Paris, and, to some extent, all France. So these fools must be forgiven much. But these fools are raising their heads, are threatening, and all beginning to carry out their threats, by electing anew their old leaders, even though they basely abandoned them on the day of battle. At the first collision, at the first attempt, the repression will be bloody, and hence it is necessary to use all means to shut up these fools, since they will learn nothing.

Such is the popular sentiment, and when it wants something, especially in France, that "something" always happens; and, therefore, it is likely that all which pertains to the Commune, and all which is dishonest and guilty to any extent, will be followed up more and more. The Empire left us with a gangrened condition of the body, which must be remedied, or we shall die. It is hard, and our flesh quivers at the thought of this painful amputation. But it must be done. And this is the general opinion.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Under the influence of these ideas, the old French gaiety has been slow in reviving, though one notices, by occasional outbursts of laughter, that it is not dead and can easily be revived. So the month of April (and especially its first fifteen days), once the month of endless jests, is now passing by without receiving any attention. It is a pity. For, while it was rather painful for the victims, it was at least very amusing for the jokers, and especially for the crowd.

The "April Fish," as this was called, was the most farcical performance imaginable. So soon as the first day of this saturnalia of laughter came, all were absorbed in the attempt to fool one another. The students gave false orders to merchants to send their goods to the houses of the professors, and when these dealers in fish, wines, hats, etc., came with their wares, the amazed professor could not understand it. The furious dealers claimed their money, and, in the distance, the students, assuming an air of innocence, laughed in their sleeves at the wrath which their letters had kindled.

THE BOGUS FUNERAL.

They played again this year a trick which always succeeds here. At all times, and in all countries, certain people have a mania for reading the future. Cassandra lives in all ages. Many foretell the manner of their death. They cannot tell why. Some soothsayer or fortune-teller has told them that they will die suddenly, or will die at sea. Their minds are controlled by this idea, and they tell you, coolly, "I am sure of it. I shall die at sea." It is stupid, but it exists, and I presume there is the same state of affairs among you.

One of these Cassandras was constantly saying to his friends, "Oh! as for myself, I know how it will be. I shall die suddenly in my bed. Some morning they will find me stretched there dead." Acting on this idea, his friends, on the 31st of March, went to an undertaker's, and ordered a third-class funeral; that is, a manager or master of ceremonies, two pall-bearers, and a black hearse with two horses, which is the *ultima ratio* of life.

On the 1st of April, the funeral train was at the door of the pretended dead man. The master of ceremonies, not giving himself the trouble to go up stairs for a third-class corpse, quietly smoked his cigar in the street, while his assistants went up to the fifth floor in search of the body. The door of the room was open. Five or six candles were burning around the bed. The two men drew back the curtains, but instead of a coffin they found a live man, who, jumping up in bed with a scared look, said, "What do you want?" Said one of the assistants, with the sinister *naivete* of the men of his trade, "We want to bury you." Naturally, the man protested. The aspirants also protested, and claimed their fees, which he would not give them. After a long discussion, they departed, condemning, in a very earnest manner, the conduct of this individual in coming back to life, and causing them to climb so many steps for nothing.

But the bad feature in this case was, that the man really came near dying, so great an impression had the sudden sight of these two pall-bearers had on him. His friends broke in, and tried in vain to reassure him by explaining their April joke, but the shock to his nerves brought on a sickness, and he came near dying in earnest from his pretended death.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

You who have risen from your fire, and do not expect to die of it, will still be pleased by an invention for the extinction of fires which has just been made, and which promises wonders. They use a gas, called *pyro-extincteur*, discovered by a Mr. Rommel. A wooden building full of combustibles was thrice set on fire, and, when the flames were well started, the pouring in of a stream of this gas produced an instantaneous effect. The fire was thrice put out as if by a miracle. Your incendiaries must hereafter change their trade. As for firemen, water will perhaps have to be dispensed with hereafter. This gas, like steam, will change everything. You may make whatever use of this information you please.

EMILE CARREY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

In the local money market the demand for bank accommodation continues very active, though the supply of loanable funds is fair yet, and all approved borrowers get what they want, on the right kind of collaterals, without difficulty.

The demand for New York exchange is the subject of considerable remark among bankers. The shipments of grain and other products have been large lately, and yet the amount of New York exchange made against these does not supply the demand from customers at the counter. The most general conclusion is, that the payments of Western merchants to New York just at present are unusually large. Exchange was sold in this market, between banks to-day, at 25c per $1,000 premium, and also at 50c. In both St. Louis and Cincinnati, New York exchange is at 50c per $1,000 premium, and unless there is some increase in the supply soon, we shall have the unusual feature of shipments of currency from the West to New York at the same time that heavy shipments of products are going in the same direction.

The most prominent feature in the local markets is the speculation in wheat, which, in some respects, is almost equal to the Erie speculation in New York. The price has now advanced from $1.20 on April 1 to $1.57 to-day. The rise has upset all calculations, and those who were confident it was too high at $1.20, are doubtful if it is not low at the present price. If it should suddenly fall 20 cents per bushel some day, they would again be equally confident it was too high. In the present excitement of speculation there is scarcely any attempt to estimate the real value for consumption.

It is reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to send Judge Richardson to Europe, in July, to negotiate the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, regardless of whether Congress makes the interest payable in London or not. In view of the fact that our 6 per cent bonds have fallen over 1 per cent in the London market during the last week, and with the exception of the 1881s and the 5-20s of 1868, are now all below par in gold in American markets, the Secretary's determination looks like the beginning of another Syndicate job. The Funding act, which authorized the issue of the 4 and 4½ per cents, prohibited their sale at below par in gold. In the former Syndicate operation Mr. Boutwell ignored this provision of the law altogether, and probably means to do so again. On May 1 our bonds were quoted in London as follows: '62s, 90⅞; '65s, 91¼; '67s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼. On May 7 they were quoted: '62s, 89⅞; '65s, 90½; '67s, 92¼; 10-40s, 89; showing a decline of over 1 per cent. [illegible] gold from London to Berlin, and the hoarding of it there by the new Imperial Government, the endeavors of the Bank of England to discourage investments of British capital in all foreign securities, and the unsettled condition of the Alabama claims, all conspire to depress United States bonds, and the prospect is that even the 6 per cents will not be in demand in London, much less the 4 and 4½ per cents which Mr. Boutwell persists in his endeavors to negotiate at so unpropitious a time.

The Treasury held May 1, $108,363,738 of coin. Of this nearly $40,000,000 will be disbursed in interest payments, gold sales and the redemption of "called" bonds during the month of May. The payment of duties, however, will take, probably, $18,000,000 of it back into the Treasury during the month, and the export of specie may draw off $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 more during the same time.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold active and higher, advancing from 113⅝ to 114¼, closing at 114@114¼. Loans were at 4, 6 and 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $60,000,000.

Governments strong and higher.

Stocks opened strong at an advance from last night's prices, but the bears soon jumped on the market, and, assisted by rumors that the Treaty had been publicly pronounced a failure by Banks that the Bank of England would probably raise its rate of discount to-morrow, and unfavorable legislation at Albany in regard to Pacific Mail, succeeded in selling the market down from 1 to 3 per cent. Most prominent in the decline were Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., Northwestern, Rock Island, Ohios and Lake Shore. At the close there was a general rally, and the market was firm at the improved prices.

Money easy at 6 per cent.

Southern securities steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	115¾
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	113	U. S. 10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	113½	New 5s	111
Coupons, new	115½	Currency 6s	116¼

State bonds:

Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	57
Old Tennessees	68	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	68	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	St. Paul	59
W. U. Telegraph	74½	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash	76
Adams Express	93½	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo Ex.	85¾	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	75	Terre Haute	23
United States Ex.	78½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	74½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	96¾	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	97¼	Ohio & Mississippi	46½
Erie	74½	C., C. & C.	92
Erie preferred	82¾	C., B. & Q.	132½
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	38¾
Northwestern	76¾	Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	93	Union Pacific bonds	92¾
Rock Island	111¾	D., L. & Western	98½
New Jersey Cent	109½		

REAL ESTATE.

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $4,250.

Burnside st, between Twentieth and Twenty-first st, e f, 50 ft, dated August 6, 1869; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 89, in Block 22, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $550.

Second st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $600.

Lot 66, of Block 1, in Assessor's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $1,300.

Erie st, 216 ft w of Kingsbury st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $1,900.

Adams st, w of and near LaSalle st, s f, 47½x80, dated April 30; consideration, $20,000.

Adams st, w of, and near, LaSalle st, s f, 22½x190 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $32,000.

LaSalle st, s w cor of Maypole Place, e f, 60x77½ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $30,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 2 of Block 42, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $3,880.

Townsend st, bet Division and Elm sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $1,300.

Halsted st, near Kossuth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $1,725.

Halsted st, n e cor of Kossuth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $2,125.

Harrison st, bet Morgan and Gold sts, n f, 25 ft, dated May 4; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 15, in Forbus' part of Block 17, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $3,000.

Wood st, 129½ ft n of Blue Island av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $750.

Mohawk st, 48 ft n of Wisconsin st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $2,000.

Clybourn av, s e of and near Sheffield av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated May 7; consideration, $1,475.

Lake st, 72 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $20,000.

Michigan av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 30x161½ ft, dated April 25; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 2, in Dominick's Subdivision of Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 8; consideration, $1,500.

Fourth av, 175 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $10,000.

West 30 ft of Lots 18 and 19, in Phillips and Fay's Addition, with buildings, dated May 7; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 41 to 44, in Block 3 in Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $1,800.

Canalport av, near Union st, n w f 25 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $2,500.

Pauline st, bet Emily and June sts, e f 25x125½ ft, dated May 6; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 6, in Block 2 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, with buildings, dated May 8; consideration, $1,950.

Lots 26 to 29, in Jones and Patrick's Addition, dated Oct. 2, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Union st, s of and near Sixteenth st, w f 21x130 ft, with building, dated May 3; consideration, $3,600.

Lots 8 to 11, in a part of Block 45, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $5,000.

Julian st, bet Ridgeville Road and Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $425.

Lot 7, in Block 5 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 8, in Block 5 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,000.

The premises No 68 Twenty-fourth st, dated May 4; consideration, $4,500.

Robey st, s w cor Polk st, 48 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 16, in Block 8, of Hodge's subdivision of Sherman's e ½ w ½ s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $1,100.

Colfax av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second st, e f, 20 ft to alley, dated Jan 3; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 8 to 10 of Stewart's Lots 19 and 20, of Larned et al, n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $6,000.

Undivided ¼ of Lots 17 to 27, w ½ 28, and all 30 to 39, in Hugh Maher's s ½ n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $30,000.

11 lots in Winston's Lots 3 and 4, of Larned et al, n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $17,375.

Lots 35 and 36, in Bogue's Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $900.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,960	5,484	5,135	4,493
Wheat, bu	10,300	33,240	17,262	139,471
Corn, bu	157,120	107,067	112,150	133,914
Oats, bu	17,191	18,689	19,127	1,342
Rye, bu	3,854	875	1,555	768
Barley, bu	1,750	1,990	6,214	490
Grass seed, lbs	107,380	14,170	30,042	....
Flax seed, lbs	3,000	18,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	....	15,500
Cured meats, lbs	396,310	74,710	352,909	501,394
Beef, brls	38	9	2	67
Pork, brls	....	563	1,241	1,006
Lard, lbs	69,660	23,250	96,920	....
Tallow, lbs	7,820	25,780	5,000	22,650
Butter, lbs	47,085	48,107	988	11,900
Live hogs, No	7,016	5,706	5,289	4,782
Cattle, No	1,557	2,699	927	1,790
Sheep, No	405	1,310	....	210
Hides, lbs	126,180	75,250	41,120	53,445
Highwines, brls	207	268	161	150
Wool, lbs	33,170	120,627	88,840	33,687
Potatoes, bu	2,332	2,942	3,367	....
Lumber, m	2,971	3,350	931	2,847
Shingles, m	2,740	2,888	1,335	1,763
Lath, m	230	239	138	335
Salt, brls	5,253	....	808	1,134

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption, 3,301 bu oats, 408 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 17 cars wheat, 294 cars and 17,700 bu corn, 38 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total (347 cars), 156,000 bu.

There was another general advance in breadstuffs to-day, wheat and flour being very much higher, and oats firmer. Corn alone was easier. Provisions did not share in the buoyancy in breadstuffs. The receipts are increasing, but except in corn are scarcely up to the average of this season of the year. The movement in wheat was so all-absorbing that it attracted the attention of a majority of the operators on 'Change to-day, leaving some of the other markets almost entirely deserted. The dry goods market was quiet and steady at former rates. Business, although not particularly active, was better than on the preceding days of the week, and the aggregate of sales were considerably larger than in former years at this season. In the grocery market there were few changes. Coffees and teas were stronger, owing to an advance in New York, while sugars and syrups were weak. Rice, soaps, spices, and other articles in the list, ruled steady and uniform. The coal market was weak and unsettled for anthracite, but comparatively steady for bituminous varieties. The current rates are $11.00 for Lehigh; $10.00 for Erie and Briar Hill; $10.50 for Blossburg, and $6.00 for Wilmington. There was no decided change in the butter market, the demand continuing moderate and prices ruling weak and unsettled. Sales were chiefly at 12@28c, though some choice new, in neat packages, was taken at 26@28c. Bagging remains steady. Cheese, fish, and fruits, were without material change. Hay continues active at the quoted prices. Hides were firm at yesterday's advance, or at 11c for heavy green cured, and at 12c for light. Paints and oils met with an active inquiry at former rates. The wood market was weak at $10.00 for beech, and at $11.00 for maple. The demand for lumber at the yards was good to-day, and prices were firm and nominally unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock sold quite readily at unchanged prices. Nails were in larger inquiry and firm upon the basis of $5.75 rates. In the markets for naval stores, building materials, and cooperage, there are no new features to note. Business in each department is fairly active, and prices are generally well sustained. Eggs sold at 12@12½c per dozen. The supply was fair.

The proposed new rule of the Board of Trade, noted in our issue of this morning, was adopted to-day. The rule provides that in case of the death or removal of a member in good standing, he shall be entitled to receive a sum of money; the amount to be determined by the finances of the Board at the time; understood to be about one half the membership fee at the time.

The grain trimmers of this city yesterday decided to advance the fees for trimming to $2.50 per 1,000 bu. The former rate was $2.00 per 1,000 bu.

Highwines were dull and nominal early, at 82c, but later, 150 brls sold at 83½c, when the report was received that New York was firm. At the close holders generally asked 83c.

Lake freights were moderately active, in proportion to the offerings, a total of 7 charters being reported, which will take out about 150,000 bu corn. Rates were unchanged, at 8c on corn to Buffalo; 13½c for do to Oswego 14c for do to Kingston, and 8½c for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates were quoted at 25c on corn and 27c on wheat to New York, and 30c on corn to Portland.

Provisions were dull, and averaged easier, the attention of many operators being drawn off by the excitement in wheat. Mess pork was about 10c per brl lower, the advance of yesterday being lost, probably on account of large receipts of hogs. Lard was dull, and about 5c per 100 lbs lower. Meats dull, at unchanged prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.45; do seller June, $12.57½@12.60; do seller July, $12.75; seller August, nominal; seller November, $12.50; do, seller December, $13.00; prime mess, $11.00. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.60; do seller June, $8.75; do seller July, $8.80@8.85. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6¼@6½c for short ribs, and 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats, ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 8¼c for clear; 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.57½; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.65; 500 brls do at $12.60; 500 brls do at $12.57½; 500 brls do seller July at $12.80; 250 tcs lard at $8.60; 250 tcs summer lard $8.25; 100 tcs do loose at $7.90; 300 tcs lard seller June at $8.80; 500 tcs do at $8.77½; 450 tcs do at $8.75; 400 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 13,000 lbs bellies at 6½c; 10,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5½c packed; 50 pkgs choice tallow at 8½c.

Flour was in good demand, but rather less active, owing to a general advance of 15@25c per brl, in consequence of the rapid appreciation in wheat prices. For choice spring extras shippers were willing to concede the advance, but other grades dragged. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras, at $10.50; 100 brls spring extras, at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.50; 300 brls do at $8.25; 500 brls do at $8.00; 200 brls do at $7.85; 400 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls low spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.30. Total, 2,400 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $17.25 on track; 10 tons do at $17.50, on through cars; 10 tons shorts at $18.00, and 10 tons middlings at $19.00, both delivered.

Wheat was again active, the market to-day being almost an exact reproduction of that of yesterday, at an average advance of 7c per bu. It was fitful, and nervous, sometimes active, at others sluggish, and prices varied up and down like the surface of the ocean in a storm. New York was again higher, the advance there being some 30c within the past five weeks, though that market still drags fully 10c per bu behind the relative price in Chicago. Here the price of wheat has advanced over 35c per bu since four weeks ago to-day, and many are asking the question, How much further will it go before the tumble, which most operators look for as being inevitable. It may seem strange that no "lame ducks" are reported, with such an immense change in prices, but the difficulty vanishes when it is remembered that the present contest is a Titanic one. Of course a great many of the smaller operators have dipped in, and either gained or lost a few thousand dollars, but the bulk of the trading in wheat during the past three weeks has been done by a very few firms on each side, and those among the strongest in the business. It was stated yesterday that the market has been rushed up above the point where anybody would buy wheat to ship; but the shipments of yesterday exceeded the receipts by 4,000 bu. However, this rate would be very far from exhausting our stocks by the time of harvest, and it is possible that the European dealers will so far regard the advance as fictitious that they will refuse to buy. It is certain that correspondents here have telegraphed to them to take no stock in the advance, that it is engineered by a bull clique here and in New York, and that it must speedily give way. But there are three weeks yet before June, the month on which the market is believed to be cornered, and for which the bulk of the trading is done. Our receipts continue small, and without a large increase it will be possible to put up prices even farther, if those who control the movement deem it prudent to do so. Seller June opened this morning at $1.55, advanced to $1.57¼, dropped to $1.54¼, rallied to $1.56½, fell to $1.55½ and closed at $1.56. Seller July sold at $1.54½@1.57; seller the month sold at $1.52@1.54, closing at $1.53½@1.53. Seller the year sold at $1.24@1.25. Other grades than No. 2 spring were not wanted; and, except No. 3, cannot be quoted. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.54; 25,000 bu do at $1.53½; 10,000 bu do at $1.53½; 35,000 bu do at $1.53; 10,000 bu do at $1.52½; 10,000 bu do at $1.52½; 35,000 bu do at $1.52½; 10,000 bu do at $1.51½; 40,000 bu do at $1.52; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.45. Total 235,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged ½c lower than yesterday, with a lower market in Liverpool and an easier feeling in New York, joined to the fact of large receipts, which were also considerably in excess of the shipments. The weakness of the last two or three days is really due to a reagitation of the cry of excessive supply. The news from the country is to the effect that there is "heaps" of it waiting to come forward, from almost every point of the compass, and country holders are such very liberal sellers for future delivery that the market is at times fairly glutted with their offerings, notwithstanding the fact of a very large short interest, and a fair shipping movement. Cash No. 2 or seller the month opened at 44½c, and fell to 43½c at the close. Seller June sold at 44¼@43½c; seller July at 46@46½c; and seller August at 47@48c all closing tame. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 16,000 bu do at 44½c; 20,000 bu do at 44c; 32,400 bu do at 43½c; 37,400 bu do at 43½c; 45,000 bu do at 43½c; 10,000 bu do at 43¼c; 2,400 bu do at 45c on track; 1,800 bu rejected at 41½c; 11,600 bu do at 41c; 400 bu ears at 45c. Total, 222,200 bu.

Oats were in fair request, and prices were firmer, especially for future delivery, in sympathy with wheat. There was not much inquiry for cash lots, and the shipping movement was decidedly dull. Seller the month sold at 36@36½c, closing at 36½c. Seller June sold at 37@38c, closing at the outside. Seller July was quiet at 38@38½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu at 36½c; 3,400 bu at 36½c, both strictly fresh; 2,400 bu at 36½c; 18,000 bu at 36½c; 600 bu rejected at 33½c; 600 bu by sample at 41c; 600 bu do at 36½c. Total, 25,200 bu.

Rye was excited, and higher. The market opened at yesterday's price, 81c, but advanced to 85c, with none offered even at that price at the close. Cash sales were 3,600 bu No. 2 at 83c; 800 bu do at 86c; 1,600 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 81½c; 600 bu do at 81c. Total, 6,400 bu. Seller the month sold at 85c; seller June at 87c, and seller July at 88c.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. Seller June was quoted at 59@62c, and No 3 at 50c. Cash sales were limited to 10,000 bu No. 2 at 55c (probably seller the month and in settlement), and 400 bu by sample at 70c.

A correspondent in Peru, Ill., (B. F. Brewster) writes as follows:

"I think that the advance in the price of wheat should be attributed to a general knowledge of the actual scarcity of the article throughout the whole country. I do not wish to be instrumental in inflating prices, but, as your paper is an important medium through which useful information is communicated to the public, I will tell what I know about wheat. Since the beginning of the year my business has led me to travel over most of the railroad routes in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and everywhere I have heard of the scarcity of wheat. In fact it seems that the country is drained, and what surplus there is is concentrated at important shipping points like Chicago. In my opinion, wheat will be scarce and higher for another year to come at least, as farmers have been deterred from sowing any this spring, owing to the ravages of the chinch-bug last season. Only occasionally you will meet with a five or ten acre patch for home consumption. Most of the mills throughout the country have stopped for the want of wheat, and flour dealers are getting supplies from mills situated in cities like Chicago, where both wheat and flour can be bought cheaper to-day,—all things considered,—than anywhere else in the Northwest. I predict that good milling wheat will be worth $2 per bushel in Chicago before next harvest."

From Henry, Ill., we receive the following:

"I was pleased to find you alluding, in your Monday's issue, to the matter of what appears to me a collusion between the warehouse proprietors and the grain buyers, to charge us a half cent per bushel more for storage than the warehouse proprietors had agreed to charge.

"Now, can these parties tell us for what reason they do this? If it were just to charge what they are attempting to charge, why did they not publish it as the rate? Did they publish the rate at one-half cent per bushel, for twenty days, to encourage us to sell to them and their brethren, last winter, at a half cent per bushel less than we would have done had they published the rate they are now charging us.

"Here we are, taken short by excessive and totally unexpected toll, on this lock, and now another half cent taken out of us.

"Are the people of Chicago going to continue much longer to be thwarted in their prosperity by combinations?"

A Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* writes:

"One of the most important bills under consideration in Committee, in the Senate, is the Steamboat bill, as it is called. It is a very lengthy bill, and is still being carefully considered by the sub-Committee to which it was referred. The Committee have heard the arguments and statements of various parties for and against certain portions of the bill, chiefly with regard to the merits of lock-up safety-valves, registering gauges, the propriety and methods of stamping and testing boiler-iron plates, the amount of pressure of steam that should be allowed, regulations as to the carriage of combustible freight, the rights and duties of pilots, the capacity and management of ship-pumps, fog-horns, and steam whistles, the right of way as between steamboats and sailing vessels, and other questions of a kindred character."

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the markets were quiet, except on wheat, which was excited, and again advanced 2@3c per bu, making a total advance of 10c per bu for the day. After the call, numerous settlements were made at $1.59. Provisions and oats were dull and unchanged. Corn firmer. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork seller June at $12.55; 500 brls do seller July at $12.77½; 35,000 bu wheat seller June at $1.58; 40,000 bu do at $1.58½; 5,000 bu do at $1.58¼; 65,000 bu do at $1.58¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.58½; 55,000 bu do at $1.58½; 5,000 bu do seller July at $1.58¼; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.25; 15,000 bu corn at 43½c; 5,000 bu do seller last half at 44½c; 5,000 bu do seller June at 44½c; 20,000 bu do seller July at 46½c; 5,000 bu do seller August at 47½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$12.40	$12.50
Mess pork, seller May	....	12.50
Mess pork, seller June	12.60	12.65
Mess pork, seller July	12.75	12.75
Mess pork, seller August	12.75	12.97½
Mess pork, seller November	....	....
Lard, cash	8.60	8.70
Lard, seller June	8.70	8.75
Lard, seller July	8.75	8.85
Wheat, cash	1.54½	1.55
Wheat, seller June	1.58½	1.59
Wheat, seller July	1.58½	1.58½
Wheat, seller the year	1.24	1.25½
Corn, cash	44	44
Corn, seller last half	44½	44½
Corn, seller June	44½	45
Corn, seller July	46	46½
Corn, seller August	47½	47½
Oats, cash	....	....
Oats, seller June	38	38½
Oats, seller July	38	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

BUTTER—The market was again quiet and weak to-day, the demand being light, while the receipts are liberal and steadily increasing. Eastern buyers were doing little, and the local demand was mainly confined to meeting current necessities, as lower prices are generally anticipated. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—A steady fair movement is witnessed in the market for goods in this line, and prices remain firm and uniform. We repeat our list: Stark, 39c; Granampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was moderately active and firm at the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casing $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BROOM CORN—Trade was quiet and prices favored buyers: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We make the following changes in our list: $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 do for navy.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and prices are weak and unsettled. The following are the nominal rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—The coal trade was dull, and prices for anthracite were weak at the reduction mentioned yesterday. The arrivals are large, exceeding 10,000 tons for the past 48 hours. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market to-day was dull, and a weak feeling prevailed. We, however, make no changes in quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Prices were easy at 12@12½c per doz. The supply was ample.

CANNED GOODS—No change was reported in the market for canned goods. A good business is doing both on local and interior account, and the quotations given below are firmly adhered to all around:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.35@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

FISH—The fish trade was reported very good for the season, and former rates were well sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, 1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; [illegible] box, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED. Dealers generally report the market active, and for all domestic descriptions the prevalent feeling is one of great firmness. The following prices are current: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14@16c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was an active demand for oranges and lemons, and prices are being held with increased firmness. Other goods in the list rule quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples, $4.00@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Messini, ₱ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIES—Coffees were firmer, with a tendency to higher prices, an advance having recently been established at the East. Sugars and syrups were easy, while other goods in the list ruled steady as previously quoted. Trade was good at the following prices:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B at 11½@11¼c; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 35@38c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 8½@9½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6@7c; brown Windsor, at 11@11½c; palm at 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week. A good demand still exists for pressed descriptions, and timothy remains firm. Prairie is in large supply, and may be bought at a concession from quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $10.50@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was again fairly active, and the advanced prices established yesterday were freely paid. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 9½@11½c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We make no change in quotations, which remain firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 8-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 8-10@5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @6 8-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6 rates
Norway nail rods	8¼ @9 rates
German plow steel	10 @13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 @12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 rates

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	36@ 38
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	32@ 34
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate and sheet zinc were in better demand than for some time back and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 43c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The now quote as follows:

Manila rope ₱ lb	19 @ 21
Sisal ropes ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ 28
Marline, ₱ lb	22½ @ 28
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @6.00

NAILS—Trade was active upon the basis of $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—Under this head there were no new features to note. A liberal movement was witnessed, and the general market was firm, the following quotations being fully sustained all around: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 80c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 75@76c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—An active demand exists for nearly all articles in the list, and the prices given below are firmly adhered to:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The market was less active, but firm, at the following prices: 75@80c for good Western, and 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—Following are the prices now current: Pigeons, 60c@$1.00 per dozen; live chickens, $3.50@4.25 per dozen.

SALT—Sold to a large extent at the following quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—The demand to-day was fairly active, and prices were nominally unchanged: Clover at $5.15@5.30 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth Millet at $1.20@1.50, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.50. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.50@2.60 for prime.

TEAS—Are firmer, in sympathy with New York. No quotable advance has taken place here as yet, but the tendency is upward. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 70@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at former prices. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 58@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The market is weak at the late decline. We repeat our list as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market for this article was again quiet, but prices ruled firm at the following range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	36@40c
Unwashed, medium	45@48c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,629	7,258	336
Tuesday	1,597	7,016	405
Wednesday	1,918	10,129	1,229
Total	5,164	24,403	1,970
Same time last week	10,896	35,669	4,178
Week before last	8,058	25,116	3,123

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,966	8,962	719
Tuesday	927	5,289	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	2,893	14,251	719

CATTLE—The cattle trade was again active to-day, and the advanced prices established earlier in the week were thoroughly sustained. Only 1,918 head arrived to-day, making the supply for the week 5,164 head, against 10,837 for the same period last week, and 8,053 week before last. The quality was good, the offerings embracing several droves that were really choice. The best were taken at $6.25@7.00—the outside figure being paid for a car load averaging 1,396 lbs. Most of the sales, however, were within the range of $5.00@6.00 for common to choice steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Stock steers sold to a moderate extent only, at $3.50@4.75, while butchers' stuff was fairly active at $3.50@5.25 for common mixed lots to extra cows and fairish steers. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.80@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
69	smooth fat steers	1,195	$5.85
47	choice steers	1,262	6.00
17	fat pony steers	1,099	5.65
29	butchers' stock	1,241	5.45
13	smooth steers	1,020	5.50
19	medium smooth steers	1,035	5.35
12	butchers' steers	1,100	5.50
15	butchers' stock	981	4.37½
18	medium steers	982	4.75
18	butchers' stock	1,290	5.60
95	Texas cattle	1,220	4.50
15	butchers' steers	1,145	5.00
25	fat steers	1,128	5.85
10	medium steers	1,140	5.40
11	cows	919	4.12½
18	medium steers	1,165	5.60
[illegible]	[illegible] steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	choice steers	1,170	5.75
46	choice steers	1,301	5.90
29	good steers	1,308	6.25
21	choice steers	1,207	5.80
44	choice steers	[illegible]	6.00
50	medium steers	1,145	[illegible]
17	extra graded steers	1,396	7.00
32	good steers	1,277	5.87½
48	choice steers	1,241	6.05
49	choice steers	1,279	6.15
17	fat pony steers	990	5.00
14	common steers	1,196	5.00
17	fat steers	1,070	5.62½
17	fat steers	1,062	5.75
62	choice steers	1,327	6.00
46	choice steers	1,308	6.25

HOGS—There was a dull, heavy feeling in the hog market, the depression being the result of the continued liberal receipts, and reports of a decline at the East. Buyers were not in goodly numbers, but there seemed to be a lack of interest all around and trading was slow at about 5c reduction from yesterday's prices. The extreme range was $3.75@4.20, though few sold above $4.12½, and not many below $3.90. The market closed weak at $3.75@3.85 for inferior; at $3.90@4.10 for common to medium; and at $4.05@4.15 for good to choice. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	223	$4.25	33	180	$4.15	95	221	$4.10
80	241	4.20	69	209	4.10	60	218	4.05
55	180	4.20	42	209	4.50	55	291	4.00
63	237	4.10	71	198	4.05	55	258	4.10
56	229	4.00	122	194	4.05	25	198	4.05
115	182	4.20	132	198	4.05	15	219	4.00
40	220	4.00	57	234	4.10	35	194	4.05
79	230	4.10	69	209	4.10	29	210	4.00
65	222	3.90	67	235	4.00	48	192	4.00
92	198	4.15	44	236	4.00	10	320	3.90
56	220	4.05	25	177	4.15	55	224	4.10
58	252	4.10	97	248	4.12½	61	205	4.10
56	269	4.05	45	250	4.00	16	176	4.00
58	237	4.05	63	201	4.10	52	216	4.00
100	252	4.00	67	194	4.15	114	203	4.00
56	278	4.00	54	235	4.10	65	199	4.00
55	265	4.10	59	212	4.10	59	254	4.00
25	276	4.15	51	243	4.10	30	255	4.00
42	248	4.05	42	253	4.15	56	234	4.00
80	273	4.05						

SHEEP—In the market for this class of stock there was no decided change. The supply was light, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand sellers were unable to work up prices to any considerable extent, sales making at substantially yesterday prices. A choice drove averaging 108 lbs fetched $8.50. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
251	78	$6.25	142	88	$7.25	144	108	$8.50
80	95	7.75	42	67	5.60	250	81	4.90
80	79	5.27½						

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	2,971	931
Shingles, m	2,740	1,335
Lath, pieces m	230	138

CARGOES—The demand from the country was active, and a very firm feeling prevailed. A sawed shingles and lath sold at former quotations. At the close several cargoes remained over.

The following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.75 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.00 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₱ cord
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	[illegible] ₱ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar Posts	4@5c
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₱ M.

Cargo schr Mary Booth, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $14.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Muskegon, 39 m ft boards and 45 m ft piece stuff at $14.25. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 30,489 ft strips, 61,809 ft boards, 19,277 ft scantling and joist at $15.00; 9,800 pickets at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 80 m ft 3x12 20 to 28 ft long at $20.00 85 m ft joist and scantling at $14.00, 350 m A shingles at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 180 m ft mixed pine and hemlock at $13.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed at $13.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from White Lake, 90 m ft common mixed, at $13.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr J. Bean, Jr., from Manistee, deck load on contract, hold full, 80 m ft joist and scantling, at $13.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Guido, from Ludington, 110 m ft joist and scantling, at $14.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr C. Harrison, from Manistee, 110 m ft joist and scantling, at $14.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Australia, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling, at $14.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Fashion, from Muskegon, 140 m ft strips and boards, at $17.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand from all quarters continues active, and a firm feeling prevails generally.

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00@28.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@36.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.50
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote as follows. The inquiry is moderately large:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

We glean the following from the Muskegon *News and Reporter* of Saturday last:

"We have had but little rain this spring in the Muskegon Valley, and the snow is all gone, making the river at an excessively low running stage. Many doubt of getting more lumber to market than was cut last year. Water is falling instead of rising, and some who logged on small streams far up the river have taken their driving crews off and given up getting their logs this season. On the little Muskegon there was about 115,000,000 put in this winter, 40,000,000 of which will be hung up. This is true of all the small streams emptying into the Muskegon, with the exception of perhaps Tamarack Creek. On the two Clam Rivers there is 33,000,000, and not a rollway broken, nor can they do so on account of low water. On the West Branch about one third the roll-ways are broken; the men had to quit work for want of water. On Butterfield Creek the men stopped operations ten days ago for the same reason—want of water. Generally, there is a successful drive on these small streams in the spring of the year, when there are heavy rains before the snow melts. After that there is little hope, as if there should be heavy rains in June, or later in the summer, it takes time and trouble to get men together; and when the logs are reached the water falls so they cannot break roll-ways. It is the opinion of some lumbermen that the log-drives cannot reach the booms here, while the short drives on small streams will be unsuccessful. From the figures we give herewith, it will be seen that there was an unusual large amount of logs cut on the Muskegon and tributaries this winter—the greater portion being on the small and uncertain streams. As shown above, the prospects of a successful drive are rather poor. We cannot expect, under the most favorable circumstances, to get more than two-thirds of the amount put in, and should the present dry weather continue ten days longer, we fear that but a small percentage of logs secured on the tributaries the past winter will be available for this season's manufacture. Without snow, and with frost out of the ground, dry swamps, and the country in a state of drought for this season of the year, with a very large proportion of the stock in small creeks and tributaries, it is not very encouraging for those that anticipated to saw double the amount of lumber this season over last year, and there is no danger of overstocking the lumber market at any time this season.

"Since the close of the logging season we have taken pains to ascertain the actual amount put in on the several streams last winter, and from the very best informed lumbermen on Muskegon River, among whom is Marshall W. Lloyd, H. H. Getty, Jerome W. Mason, Charles H. Hackley, and others, we have the following estimate, which would vary but little from the aggregate official figures in the fall, were it possible to get the entire stock of logs to the mills this season:

Muskegon River, proper	160,000,000
West Branch of Main River	7,000,000
Butterfield Creek	7,000,000
West Branch of Clam	14,000,000
Clam River	19,000,000
Middle Branch	16,000,000
Green's Creek	4,000,000
Doc and Tom's Creek	15,000,000
Ryan's Creek	12,500,000
Little Muskegon	115,000,000
Tamarack Creek	52,000,000
Cedar Creek	8,000,000
Total amount for 1872	429,500,000

"There is a jam of about two miles of logs at the mouth of this river, containing about 15,000,000 feet. Logs on the main river are rapidly coming down, and the 160,000,000 feet put in on this stream will reach the booms in due time, followed by the logs in the tributaries that have water enough to float out into the main stream."

The Osceola *Outline* (Hersey) says that "our lumbermen are determined not to be beaten on the drive this spring, and, instead of waiting for rain to make a flood, they are utilizing what water there is in the small streams by building dams, and thus flood the logs out into the larger streams. It seems to be a fixed determination of the drivers to float out every log that has been cut. The logs are greatly needed, and will warrant almost any cost to get them into the market."

"Mr. A. B. Claflin, of Gratiot County, reports that the entire crop of logs of the North Branch of Bad River—about 20,000,000 feet—is hung up. Heavy rains are required to float them out, and unless these come soon they must remain in the stream until next spring.

"From Alma, it is reported that logs are passing through in great numbers, although the drive is above Elm Hall.

"It is reported that from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet of logs will be hung up on the South Branch of Pere Marquette River.

"There are 12,000,000 feet of logs in the South Branch of the Au Sable River.

"From Alpena, it is reported by the *Pioneer* that considerable anxiety is felt about getting the large crop of logs down the river. Fear is felt that the North Branch will close before the logs can be got out of it."

The East Saginaw *Enterprise* of the 6th says:

"A gentleman, who came down the Flint & Pere Marquette Road from Evart yesterday, informs us that the Muskegon at that point is full of logs, and that the drive seems to be getting on very satisfactorily. Another gentleman who has just come from near the head waters of the same river, brings information fully as favorable, and [illegible] of these gentlemen anticipate that most of [illegible] will come down in the Muskegon without striking [illegible]. Coming this way, however, [illegible] tributaries, affairs are [illegible] and its tributaries [illegible] done. The prospects on the small [illegible] is being decidedly bad, and very heavy rains will be necessary to greatly improve them. On the Sturgeon and Chippewa, everything awaits rain."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... May 8.

Schr Alpena, Grand Haven, 56 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 83 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 400 m shingles, 25 pkgs fish, 10 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Bark Cambridge, Toledo, 415 m brick.
Bark Golden West, Toledo, 400 m brick.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Cleveland, 317 m brick.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Scow Champion, Kenosha, 40 yds sand.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Bark Sunny Side, Erie, 850 tons coal.
Schr R. Winslow, Erie, 1,114 tons railroad iron.
Schr Jas. D. Sawyer, Erie, light.
Schr King Fisher, Erie, 750 tons coal.
Schr Mystic, Vermillion, 260 tons blue stone, 10 bale wine.
Schr Raleigh, Two Rivers, 120 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 101 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 94 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow Topsy, Evanston, 15 yds gravel.
Scow Mantha, Port Clinton, 30 yds gravel.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Detroit, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 600 tons iron ore.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Bark Wm Jones, Erie, 570 tons coal.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Minnie Wing, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 168 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Condor, Sheboygan, 32 m brick.
Schr Barbarian, Menominee, 225 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr G. H. Forrest, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 86 cds wood.
Schr A. D. Hanson, Muskegon, 108 m lumber.
Schr Ira Lawson, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr C. Hubbard, Centreville, 111 cds wood.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr S F Gale, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Bates, Benton Harbor, 50 cds wood.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr Phoenix, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cleveland, 387 tons coal.
Scow Liberty, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Ludington, 200 m pine lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 240 cds slabs.

CLEARED .... May 8.

Prop Scotia, Montreal, 12,035 bu corn, 373 brls pork, 46 brls meat.
Schr John B. Wilber, Buffalo, 25 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, Pa., 1,000 brls flour.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 19,927 bu corn, 1,343 brls flour, 56 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 1,800 bu oats, 34 brls flour, 25 brls tallow, 40 brls pork, 120 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 bu corn, 50 bu oats and sundries.
Brig Standard, Port Colborne, 19,731 bu corn.
Schr Southwest, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 3 bxs hams, 100 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Middlesex, Buffalo, 17,608 bu corn.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 29 brls pork.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal May 6:

DOWN—Prop East, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; Maine, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Oswegatchie, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, corn; Empire, Toledo to Ogdensburgh corn; Bruno, Toledo to Montreal, corn; Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; City of Concord, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; City of London, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo; Europa, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; schr W. G. Cleveland, Cleveland to Kingston, coal.

UP—Barge John Mark; schr Grace Whitney, Ogdensburgh to Toledo; bark Gibraltar, Port Dalhousie to Bay City, light; schr H. Lathrope, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, light; Mary Grover, Oswego to Toledo, light; S. J. Luff, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; Milan, Oswego to Chicago, light; Nevada, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Frank Crawford, Oswego to Detroit, light; bark Cavalier, Port Dalhousie to Bay City, light.

Wind—South; light.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Engagements include the following: To Buffalo—Schrs Harvest Home, J. D. Sawyer, Eliza Turner, and Wm. Grandy (latter yesterday p. m.), corn at 8c. To Kingston—Schr Home, corn at 14c.

Miscellaneous.

GRAIN-TRIMMING—At a meeting of the grain-trimmers, yesterday, rates for trimming were advanced from $2.00 to $2.50 per 1,000 bushels of grain.

IN PORT.—The new propeller, Annie Laurie, has arrived here. We have already published the names of her owners, dimensions, etc.

COLLISION AT THE FLATS.—A collision took place at the St. Clair Flats, on Saturday, between the Maria Martin, bound up, and the Red, White, and Blue, on the downward passage. The latter maintained severe damages to her bows, which obliged her to call at Campbell, Owen & Co.'s dock for repairs. Of the nature of Martin's damage we are uninformed.

PORT HURON ITEMS.—The *Times* says: It is expected that the Western Transportation Company will contract for the construction of another large propeller at this port similar to the one now being built by the Port Huron Dry Dock Company.

Work on the new dock of Messrs. A. N. Moffat & Co. is progressing finely. The planks are being laid on a portion of it, and the outside row of piles are being driven.

The propeller Benton and several other vessels put back to this port last night on account of the high wind.

The capsized schooner Jennie Graham was towed into Sarnia Friday afternoon. When brought into the river she had been righted up so that her spars were all above water, and also one side and part of her deck, but when she rounded to, toward Sarnia, the current heeled her over again, and she was dragged to the dock with not enough above water for a wild duck to find footing upon. She is to be lighted and pumped out as soon as possible, and will afterward go into the dock of the Port Huron Dry Dock Company.

VIA THE WELLAND CANAL.—The schooners Atwater, W. J. Whaling, Harvest Queen, and B. Parsons, were towed down the river this morning to Chippewa, intending to flank the ice fields by going through the Welland Canal. Buffalo tugs take them to Port Robinson.—*Detroit Tribune, May 7.*

DISASTER.—The schooner H. Fitzhugh lost her bowsprit and jib-boom at Port Colborne Saturday morning. She collided with an unknown vessel.

THE ICE.—The ice has gone from opposite the big light-house at Port Colborne, all the way to the westward.

DAMAGED.—While backing into the slip at the Erie Basin, on Saturday, the rudder of the Philadelphia got foul of a cake of ice, disabling her so that she will be unable to leave port for a day or two.

BUFFALO NOTES.—The *Express* of Tuesday says: "Eleven propellers left this port, yesterday morning, working their way slowly but surely through the ice. Last evening they had all reached a point so far out as to be barely discernable and some of them have possibly passed beyond the ice.

"The Western Transportation Company's propeller Badger State succeeded in forcing a passage through the ice yesterday and steamed up the creek about 1 o'clock. This is the first arrival from the upper lakes this season. Her Captain reports fifteen miles of ice. The propeller Missouri entered the upper edge of the ice with her and they worried together aiding each other with lines out for some distance. But the Badger State, being more powerful or more fortunate in falling into open channels, soon left the Missouri behind. After meeting the outward bound propellers, the Badger fell into their track, and had no further difficulty in moving slowly forward. The propeller Missouri had not arrived up to 5 o'clock last evening.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—These splendid passenger and freight propellers, owned by the above company, and running in connection with the New York Central Railroad, have commenced business for the season of 1872. The following is a list of the vessels comprising the line and the names of the commanders:

Idaho—Captain B. Penny.
Fountain City—Captain James Gibson.
Empire State—Captain Geo. Perkins.
Badger State—Captain A. Clark.
Mohawk—Captain E. Condon.
Oneida—Captain James Drake.
Vanderbilt—Captain Wm. Dickson.
Montana—Captain H. D. Pheatt.
Potomac—Captain R. P. Webster.
Plymouth—Captain F. Williams.
Chicago—Captain J. Dissett.
Santa Fe—Captain A. Tobe.

The Idaho, Fountain City, Empire City, Badger State, Mohawk, and Oneida have excellent passenger accommodations. The other boats of the line are more especially adapted for freighting purposes.

The Fountain City and Idaho will, during the season, stop at Mackinaw, Pine River and Frankfort. The Oneida and Mohawk will stop at Mackinaw and Pine River. The Empire State and Badger State will stop at Mackinaw, Leland, and Norwood.

BANK STATEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the International Mutual Trust Co. have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders, or their authorized attorneys, on and after May 15, next. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Cashier.
Chicago, May 8, 1872.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE International Mutual Trust Co., May 1, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Cash on hand	$115,351.81
Due by Banks and Bankers	36,027.27
Bills Receivable	389,413.86
Suspense Account	2,107.63
Franchise and Furniture	4,152.30
Taxes paid	175.81
	$546,217.29

LIABILITIES:

Capital paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus	43,653.66
Deposits	302,563.63
	$546,217.29

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In Equity.—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, 12 April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which [illegible] pray the instructions of the [illegible] and more particularly [illegible] conduct and proceedings. [illegible] It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice [illegible] that they may appear and be heard upon the [illegible] relating to the disposition of said funds, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and be heard upon any question relating to the giving of the notice [illegible] at the Court House in Boston [illegible]. [illegible] JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

FRUIT JARS.

REASONS WHY!

Housekeepers should buy none but the PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

1.—They are much less in price.
2.—They can be closed more rapidly.
3.—They can be opened more readily.
4.—The covers are LINED TO PREVENT RUST, and may be used several years.
5.—They are WARRANTED RELIABLE.
6.—Thousands of families have used and prefer them.

SPECIAL AGENTS wanted in every place. Write for Circular and Terms.

COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., 13 North Third-st., Philadelphia, Mfr's of the celebrated Cohansey & Bridgeton brands Window Glass; Bottles, etc.

PAPER HANGINGS.

ALEX. DRAKE, PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES, 178 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS,

In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 174 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Repairing County Jail at Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of St. Joseph County, at his office in Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan, until 12 o'clock m., June 12, 1872, for putting in new cells and making other necessary repairs in said jail, in accordance with the plan and specifications made for that purpose.

The bidder is required to give a bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Committee appointed to make such repairs, and the Committee reserve the right to reject all and every bid if, in their opinion, the party offering it shall give evidence to the satisfaction of the Committee, that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy, and ability for doing the work.

The plan and specifications may be found at the office of Messrs. Brown & Brown, in Mendon, St. Joseph County, Michigan. Sealed proposals may also be left with said Brown & Brown.

HENRY BROWN, NORMAN ROYS, JOHN C. JOSS, Committee.
CENTREVILLE, April 19, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad. — St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express; Joliet & Dwight Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. [times illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways. — Mail (via main and air-line); Day Express; Kalamazoo Accommodation; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express. FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA FARM ROAD: Mail; Night Express. FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL: Mail; Night Express; St. Joe Accommodation. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent. [times illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. — Omaha Passenger; Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport and Dubuque Express; Freeport and Dubuque Ex.; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. — Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express; Elkhart Accommodation. [times illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. — Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Momence Accommodation. [times illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. — Pacific Express; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. — Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. — Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Forreston Passenger; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Riverside and Hinsdale. [times illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. — St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods. [times illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. Kean is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st. Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 423 Wabash av., in the Reading-room of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Thursday Morning, May 9, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC UTTERANCES.

"All roads from Greeley lead to Grant." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus admonishes the Democracy of Kentucky. The Democracy of that State, and, in all probability, the Republicans too, will heartily and cordially adopt the precept and follow its teachings. The St. Louis *Republican*, the Democratic organ in Missouri, says that "It is very evident already that the whole Presidential field is completely occupied. *There is no place for a third ticket.*" The only place that a Democratic ticket can fill is to lead some few votes from Greeley to Grant. Thus, in Illinois, a third or Democratic candidate would get about one-half the Democratic vote. More than that it will be impossible to poll against Horace Greeley. This number of votes, therefore, will be given indirectly for Grant, and, as the success of the Democratic candidate is hopeless, there can be but one purpose in running a third ticket, and that is to elect Grant.

Democrats all over the country are rapidly reaching the conclusion that all roads offered to them for leaving Greeley must of necessity lead to Grant. The Democrats, all through the South, have not required a week to figure out that result. It is so plainly obvious that there can be no two opinions upon the subject. The Democratic Convention, when it meets, will have to choose one of the two policies: 1. Declare that the Democratic party will not nominate a candidate, leaving the members of that organization in each State to manage its own local campaign. 2. To do what is possible to elect Grant by nominating a candidate. Should the latter policy be adopted, it will be repudiated by the great mass of the party, who, before July, will be in solid support of Horace Greeley. It will be a Convention without a constituency, making a nomination for voters already enlisted in support of another candidate.

The St. Louis *Republican* calls attention to the fact that the Democratic Convention can adopt no platform which does not embrace the "Cincinnati Declaration of Independence," and pertinently asks why there should be a second candidate upon the same platform when it is an ascertained fact that that second candidate cannot be elected. This self-evident proposition will address itself to the mind of every Democrat in the country, and to those who want to elect Grant, will determine what that Convention ought to do. It is useless for politicians of any party to seek to arrest the progress of Greeley in the popular favor. The election is in the hands of the people, and no Convention of any party can take it from them.

JOKING AT A FUNERAL.

As the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of a fool. And in this way do the office-holders and their newspapers seem to regard the nomination of Mr. Greeley as something very funny, and, whenever allusion is made to the subject, accompany it with a laugh,—not a very hearty one, however, but, on the other hand, rather sickly and ghastly, as if they were not quite sure whether it was a good joke or not. It is the invariable characteristic of human nature, when it beholds any threatening danger of which it is really afraid and wishes to conceal its fear, to contrive a laugh; and this is the mirthful mood of the office-holders to-day.

The grounds of this painful and anxious levity are found in the peculiarities and eccentricities of Mr. Greeley. He wears a white hat and a white coat. He sometimes appears with one leg of his trousers resting on the top of his boots. He has written an essay on farming. He is somewhat negligent of his personal attire. He is lacking in the suavity and etiquette of Lord Chesterfield, and the personal graces and gorgeous appointments of Beau Brummel. Men who have devoted their whole lives to such incessant and persistent toil as Mr. Greeley are not to be forgetful of personal adornment. Mr. Lincoln was a man of this stamp, and the same laugh which has greeted Mr. Greeley's nomination greeted Mr. Lincoln's. The caricaturists will seize upon these eccentricities and exaggerate them as arguments against him, and they would be dangerous if caricatures were counted for ballots at the polls. They plied their pencils and exhausted their ingenuity in the same manner to defeat Mr. Lincoln. *Harper's Weekly*, which is now in the service of the office-holders, and has recently devoted its pages to Senator Sumner, thereby contributing to make him the President of the Cincinnati Convention and the leader of a tremendous political revolution, will now devote itself to the advancement of Mr. Greeley by a similar mode of argument, and we may expect to see the old white hat and coat, and what he knows about farming, distorted into all manner of uncouth shapes and exposed to all sorts of ridiculous exaggeration. *Harper's Weekly* has never been scrupulous in caricature. After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, it ridiculed his personal appearance. It issued a cartoon representing him with a gales of whiskey, cracking jokes to a drunken crowd, with the title, "Our Presidential Merryman." It indulged in all sorts of epithets against him.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley may be a joke, but it is a very solemn one. The minor office-holders and the pensioned newspapers may laugh, but it has not been reported yet that the President has laughed, or that Conkling, Morton, and Chandler have even smiled. If there is any point to the joke, they haven't seen it yet, and it is rather unseemly for the underlings and "supes" to disturb the mournful conclaves of their superiors with their ill-timed levity. It is not impossible that some of these hilarious gentlemen may yet lose their Post Offices or Pension Agencies for laughing at a time when they should be mourning, and disturbing a season of anxiety and even solemnity with their decoied merriment. Something more than an eccentricity of habit or manner must be discovered before the time comes to laugh. Mr. Greeley's eccentricities will appear to the people simply as the good, old-fashioned, homespun virtues,—the virtues of sobriety, plainness of manner, simplicity, honesty, bluntness of speech, philanthropy, pity for the weak and the struggling, sympathy for suffering, and a strong desire to do good. These are the old-fashioned virtues of the common people. Laugh at them in Mr. Greeley and you laugh at them in the people, and it is the people, and not the politicians, who are to elect Mr. Greeley. It is no argument against Mr. Greeley to a laboring man that he wears plain clothes. The laboring man wears them too, and will recognize him as one of themselves. It is no argument against Mr. Greeley to a farmer that he has taken enough interest in agriculture to write a work on that topic, which, even though it may contain errors, is heartily and enthusiastically devoted to their best interests. It is no argument against Mr. Greeley to philanthropic men that he may have been imposed upon in his efforts to relieve and elevate suffering humanity for all philanthropists are liable to imposition. Mr. Greeley is now, and always has been, one of the plain people, and the caricaturists should remember that, in ridiculing his eccentricities, they are ridiculing the very qualities which are most highly prized by the people. An old white coat is the back of honesty is better than gilt epaulettes on the shoulders of lawlessness, and caricaturists have only to sufficiently ridicule the old white hat to make it famous as the White Hat of Napoleon, and as victorious. They should remember that in ridiculing Mr. Greeley they are ridiculing the [illegible]

dress of all working people, and that, in ridiculing Mr. Greeley's manner, they are ridiculing the manners of the plain people, who are going to do the voting next November, and in whose hands lies the choice of the next President.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

One of the chief objects of the Cincinnati platform is Civil Service Reform. By this term we do not mean the shilly-shally sham got up by the President, which begins in red tape, ends in a competitive examination, and no more tends to check the use of the appointing power as a means of corrupting office-holders than the spray below Niagara checks the fall of the torrent. We mean by Civil Service Reform such laws and practices as will effectually prevent all future Presidents and Congressmen alike from paying out of the public Treasury for campaign services rendered to themselves personally. The practice of making party spoils of the public offices, begun by Jackson and Van Buren, must be reversed. Still more must the theory of Andy Johnson and General Grant, that these public offices are a Presidential perquisite, to be used, if he thinks proper, against his own party, be forever crushed into the earth beyond hope of resurrection.

Our opponents in this political fight, and especially Grant's office-holders, are not to suppose, however, that they can oppose the principle of Civil Service Reform in this campaign, and then plead a title to its *benefits* when the campaign is over; they cannot make their offices a part of Grant's private perquisites in defiance of the popular demand, and when they are beaten turn around and say, "Why turn us out? We are as ready to help you now as we were to help Grant."

The heresy that office-holders owe any obedience in political affairs to the power that appoints them, must be exploded. But to retain in office those who practice this doctrine would be far from an effective mode of exploding it. Some office-holders are throwing their influence for Grant on the notion that if they win all is well, while if the Civil Service party wins, the doctrine that the victors are to take the spoils will be superseded, and all will be just as well. There may be a certain verdancy among the leaders of the Liberal party, but it does not take that form. *They will carry out the principles of Civil Service Reform in good faith*, on their very first accession to power. But they will do so by leaving in office only those who, while in office under this Administration, are wise and honest enough to conform to the principle of Civil Service Reform by holding their office above all partisanship. If however, they make themselves the officious agents of a certain public officer because they suppose he will be nominated at Philadelphia, as the New York Postmaster did by distributing unstamped circulars of the Grant meeting through the Post Office, and, after the illegality was complained of, charging the postage to Henry Clews, whom Grant had made Government Banker at London, in place of Baring Brothers & Co., or as Murphy did when he undertook to pack the New York Convention for Grant, they may rest assured that they will not be selected by the Liberal party as fit agents to carry out the principles of Civil Service Reform.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On Tuesday the House of Representatives struck out all after the enacting clause of the Tariff bill, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, Southern Democrats interested in tobacco voting with Mr. Kelley. But the combination did not stop at any further. The House then, by a decided vote, substituted Mr. Dawes' bill for the parts stricken out. This bill provides, so far as the tariff is concerned, for the following changes: Coal, 50 cents, instead of $1.25 per long ton; salt in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 18 cents; salt in bags, 12 cents, instead of 24 cents, per 100 pounds.

On bend, belting, and sole leather, 15 per cent. On upper leather and tanned calfskins, 20 per cent.

Pig iron, $6 per ton, instead of $7.

The bill then reduces the present duty one-tenth on all the following articles:

Bar iron, railroad bars, coils, insulated wire, iron wire, bright coppered or tinned; iron wire, drawing; sheet iron in plates, hoop and scroll iron; locomotive tires; anvils; cables, chains, anchors, hammers, and sledges; wrought iron spikes; forged chains; hinges, nails, screws, bolts; horse-shoe nails; steam, gas, and water pipes; wood screws; cast iron manufactures of all kinds; steel; railway bars, and steel in bars, ingots, wire, &c. Saws of all kinds; files, needles, squares, and other manufactures of steel.

Copper and manufactures thereof.

Wools, and woollen manufactures, including shawls, blankets, flannels, children's dress goods, ready-made clothing, carpets.

Cotton manufactures of all kinds.

The original bill made some reductions in the duties on manufactures of flax, jute, and hemp, on certain descriptions of lumber, on building stone, pitch, bitumen, corks, on various acids, vitriol, camphor, quinine, printed books, and printing paper. We do not understand that Mr. Dawes' bill differs from the original bill in these respects, though it may do so.

Both bills agree in the free list a number of articles hitherto taxed, including a large number of dyes and chemicals used in manufacturing. The supposed aggregate reduction of revenue is $41,000,000, including $16,000,000 on tea and coffee.

The Republican State Committee of Missouri has issued an earnest appeal to the office-holders of that State, which they begin in these alarming words:

WHEREAS, In view of the magnitude of the interests involved in the approaching campaign, it is important to every citizen that the party shall not be defeated in the contest, etc.

The New York *Times*, the faithful champion and defender of the New York Custom House, which at first pronounced Greeley's nomination a farce, now speaks in a different tone. It thus warns the Philadelphia Convention of the peril which has fallen upon the fortunes of the Administration:

> It should lead the present leaders of the Republican party to consider their responsibilities to the people, to study the demands of the hour, and to make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis. We confess that, in our opinion, such men as General Grant and Mr. Colfax are infinitely superior to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. . . . But it is for the Republican party to decide on the measures it shall attempt to carry out. We can only trust that the wisest minds in the party will be applied to the settlement of measures which shall be at once just and liberal, and will address all classes and all sections in the Union; which shall be worthy of the progressive spirit and temper of the age; and which shall be calculated to increase the honor and renown of the country, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people.

In St. Louis, two days after the nomination of Greeley, the men who laughed so heartily at the "joke" appeal to their followers to consider the "terrible necessity" to which that nomination has reduced them. They were able even within that time to see that Missouri which in 1865 gave Grant 20,770 majority, has, with her increased Electoral vote, become irrevocably certain for Greeley. The laugh at the white coat and hat is not so hearty as it was; on the contrary, the New York *Times* now holds that Greeley's nomination has produced such a crisis that the Administration leaders must awaken to their responsibilities. The wisest minds are appealed to, that the Philadelphia Convention shall act in a way "worthy of the progressive spirit and temper of the age." And all this alarm and consternation results from what was pronounced last Saturday to be a "huge joke." The joke has already become too serious for comfort in the office-holders' camp.

Colonel J. M. Haberlein, editor of the Kansas *Freie Presse*, the leading German organ of that State, has declined the position of delegate from Kansas to the Philadelphia Convention, to which he was elected prior to the holding of the Cincinnati Convention, and has unfurled the standard of Greeley and Brown. Some of our friends here in doubt upon the question whether Colonel Haberlein ought to serve as a candidate to Philadelphia, and there fought for the ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by that Convention. We notice that the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* recommends the Philadelphia Convention to nominate Greeley and Brown as a means of "saving the Republican party." Of course those who feel authorized to advise the Philadelphia Convention in any manner may as well give them this advice as any other. We, however, regard the Philadelphia Convention not as a Republican Convention, but as a Grant Convention, and nothing more. It has been a mistake from the beginning that the Republican party could dispense with all other policies but Grant's, and with all other principles than that of standing by Grant, and with all voters but those who live by Grant alone. Now, how can a Convention of delegates elected to stand by Grant, and for no other purpose, deliberate whether they will stand by him or not? We do not feel authorized to advise the Philadelphia Convention at all. Its action is, to us, immaterial. But we commend the open and manly course of Colonel Haberlein, and of all other delegates who shall follow his example, as one which will not be lost on either the Philadelphia Convention or the St. Louis Convention. What we want is a square stand-up fight between the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention and those of Philadelphia.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the charge that Horace Greeley is a Temperance Prohibitionist, says:

> The Temperance question is not a matter of national concern. It is of no more consequence to know whether a President of the United States is a Prohibitionist or an Anti-Prohibitionist than it is to know whether he is a Methodist, and a believer in the perfection of the Saints; or a Presbyterian, and sound on the doctrines of election and foreordination. It would, upon the whole, be a good thing to have in the White House a President whose equipoise would not be disturbed by what he imbibed, and who would allow the little brown jug to remain among the reserved rights of the States, and subject to the resolutions of '98.

For the sake of the truth of history, it may be well to define Greeley's connection with the Temperance movement as a political issue in New York State. He has had no connection with it elsewhere. Greeley is a teetotalist personally, and has always commended abstinence and all moral means of promoting it. When Myron H. Clark was nominated for Governor of New York on the Maine Law ticket, Greeley had slightly coveted the nomination, though as a Whig merely. He regarded it as an act of generosity to sustain the obscure Clark and the convivial Henry J. Raymond on a Temperance ticket, but he did it pill fashion. This, we feel assured, was the only advocacy, if so it might be called, of Prohibitory legislation by the New York *Tribune*. Soon after, Greeley, in common with many other teetotalists, fell back on moral means, and for fifteen years past has not advocated the introduction of the Temperance question into politics, although he has urged the enforcement of the old Excise law in New York City,—a law passed long ago, without Mr. Greeley's help or agency.

A Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, composed of delegates representing the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, was held at Washington on the 7th inst., for the purpose of taking action against the recent bounty-land act which requires occupancy and cultivation to secure possession, and other recent Congressional legislation supposed to affect their interests. If this is the kind of business which the Grand Army of the Republic is trying to accomplish, it had better disband, for it has outlived its usefulness, and is lending itself knowingly to a gross fraud. Annul the law which requires occupancy and cultivation of the public lands, and they at once fall into the hands of speculators, without conferring any real benefit upon the original holders of the warrants, and open the doors to frauds and corruptions of every description, as has recently been the case in New Mexico. In addition to this, the proposed action of the Convention reverses the settled policy of our Government, that the public lands of this country should go to actual settlers, as the most direct guarantee of the growth and prosperity of the country. The Grand Army of the Republic should be in better business than lending itself to the interests of speculators, who are the curse of our frontier settlements, and a blight on the growth of the Far West. They have already sufficient power for evil, and can essentially retard the money influence, without the immediate help of this organization, which is being led by its counsellors into the hands of unprincipled and reckless speculators, as well as against the prosperity of the country.

The latest foreign mails furnish another link in the history of the Alabama claims negotiations. Our readers are already familiar with the fact that the State Department sent a "private letter" to General Schenck, the direct inference from which, in the mind of Earl Granville, was, that the United States had made an unconditional surrender of the indirect claims by asserting that no moneyed consideration was attached to them, and that they were presented to the tribunal merely to be passed upon as a precedent for future tribunals! Exactly how Earl Granville came into possession of the contents of a "private letter" was a mystery until, in a speech of the House of Lords, on the 28th of April, he explained that General Schenck, upon his (Granville's) application, had divested the letter of its confidential character and made it both official and public. It would thus appear that, while the State Department is vigorously stirring the cauldron of toil and trouble at one end, General Schenck is stirring just as vigorously at the other, and that by their united efforts the claims are rapidly sinking out of sight.

And now it appears that Assistant Secretary of State Hale is invited to resign because he couldn't keep the very secret which Schenck authorized Earl Granville to proclaim publicly in the House of Lords. Next!

The office-holders' organs are so much alarmed lest the Democrats shall be swindled by Horace Greeley on the Tariff, that we give place to the following statement, made by Mr. Greeley himself, as to what he will do. In a conversation since the nomination the following questions and answers were given:

> Reporter. Have you read the platform?
> Greeley. I have read what has been telegraphed.
> Reporter. I have not seen the despatches. Have they run a Tariff plank into the platform?
> Greeley (with an honest smile). They have done just what I thought they should have done, and just what I advised,—reforged the whole Tariff business to the people, to be settled in the Congressional districts.
> Reporter. If the people elect a majority of Congressmen in favor of a repeal of the Tariff bill, and the Congress repeals that bill, what would be the duty of the next President of the United States?
> Greeley (promptly). It would be his duty to sign the bill passed by Congress!
> Reporter. If you are elected President, will you sign such a bill if Congress pass it?
> Greeley. I certainly will. I shall endeavor to carry out the expressed wishes of the people, despite my own impressions or convictions.

We do not see that a Free-Trade President, if elected, could do more than this.

The Democratic State Central Committee had a meeting in this city yesterday, and resolved to call a State Convention, to be held fourteen days prior to the meeting of the National Convention. The call adopted limits the action of the State Convention to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention.

We invite attention to the "inside view" of the Cincinnati Convention taken by Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which we republish elsewhere. Mr. Watterson is a historian as well as a clairvoyant.

In view of the appalling evils which our system of prescription has inflicted upon South Carolina, we are apt to forget the woes wrought by the same system in her northern sister. A few figures will tell the facts in this case more fully than myriads of words. In 1860 the taxable property of North Carolina was $292,907,848 in 1870 it was $150,379,623. In 1860 the tax of $30 15 of taxable property of every $1,000 was $292,907,848, and every $1,000 of property $5 75. In 1860 the total of State and county taxation was $788,788, or a little less than $1 to the dollar. In 1870 the corresponding total was $1,003,897, or a little more than 15 mills on the dollar. The cost of maintaining an efficient State Government in 1860 was $137,977. The worthless Government of 1870 cost $876,738. Better a cycle of Cathay than such a decade of Carolina. The greater part of the rogueries which resulted in this waste of money were perpetrated during the administration of Governor Holden, who at last found the State too hot to hold him, and removed himself to Washington, where he is a distant upholder of Grant. The State Convention lately held in North Carolina, and styling itself a Republican Convention, indorsed, at one and the same time, the conduct of this Holden, the farcical claims of Antioch to a seat in the United States Senate, and the statesmanship of President Grant.

The Democratic party of Kansas has a despatch from this city which contains a very great misrepresentation. It says the nominations of the Liberal Convention do not meet with the approbation of the Democracy of Kansas, and that the Democratic party in that State will not support them. Now this is fabrication. We have published a Democratic paper in Kansas for the last twenty months, and have voted anything in our lives but the regular Democratic ticket, but proclaim that we will vote for Grant and Wilson, and, providing they be indorsed by the National Democratic Convention. And such is the position of hundreds and thousands with whom we have conversed on the subject. With the exception of the candidates from our own State, Greeley was the first choice of the Democracy of Kansas, and the Liberal Republican candidates named. The correspondent of the *Times* evidently knows little about the feeling of the Democracy, or of the Liberal Republicans here either.

From the Columbus (O.) Statesman (Democratic).

This is a ticket that can be elected, and the men upon it in their several capacities will be equal to the highest aspirations of the true friends of popular government. It does no particular violence to true Democratic feeling, and we only doubt receive the indorsement of the Democratic National Convention.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle (Democratic).

To-day Grant is beaten. There is no chance of his election, if the Democracy support the Cincinnati nominations and live up to the platform of Democratic Representatives in Congress, some of whom we know feel in honor bound to sustain him with their party. . . . To-day Grant is certain; if the Democrats name a third candidate, every Grant organ in the country will again hold up the specter of the "solid South," and the Democratic National Convention covet, the way to secure it is open to it, but its path to victory is not in that direction.

From the Fortland (Me.) Argus (Democratic).

In such an emergency can Democrats hesitate here in their path of duty? Not for a moment. The good of the country demands that they vote for Horace Greeley, the honest man, the fearless patriot, the able statesman.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Republican).

Few men can be found now—outside of the Grant newspaper offices,—who will question the honesty and ability of Mr. Greeley's character. The Administration party should not deceive itself on this point. Mr. Greeley's popularity is no myth. He is a strong writer, a fine speaker as with the ex-slaves; with the Irish laborers as with the native-born farmers who have never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives. He may be beaten, but those who fancy the job an easy one will one of these days see cause to alter their opinion. The Philadelphia Convention will undertake the job, it behooves them to build a stouter platform than they are now thinking of, and to find a stronger man than Grant to put on it, if they hope to succeed.

From the Philadelphia Post (Republican).

We are now satisfied that, however this campaign may result, it will be of infinitely more benefit to the country than the last. We shall only opposed to a ticket he could despise. This can was close the issues of the war, and, it is to be hoped, will settle in the future. We shall then see people to what the war determined. It will begin, no matter who wins, a new era in the political history of the country, and for ourselves we prefer the nomination of Horace Greeley to that of almost any man whose name was presented to the Cincinnati Convention.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel (Democratic).

While Democrats may not indorse all the ideas advanced in the Liberal platform, it can be moved without a civil convulsion and the shedding of blood.

Entertaining these opinions, we deprecate such action on the part of Democratic leaders as may lead the party into the crime of making nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We are, and will be until the question is authoritatively decided, an advocate of the policy of calling a Democratic National Convention. . . . We are opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention. The fate of the country is at stake, and wise counsels only should prevail.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald (Democratic).

The *Herald* is given up largely to day to the reproduction of political articles from the press of the country, inspired by the Cincinnati Convention. It will be seen from these that elsewhere, as well as in our own midst, the Greeley ticket is decidedly for Greeley and Brown, and that the indications point to their triumphant election in November.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal (Democratic).

The Chicago *Republican* of Sunday publishes a despatch from this city which contains a very great misrepresentation. It says the nominations of the Liberal Convention do not meet with the approbation of the Democracy of Kansas, and that the Democratic party in that State will not support them. Now this is fabrication. We have published a Democratic paper in Kansas for the last twenty months, and have voted anything in our lives but the regular Democratic ticket, but proclaim that we will vote for Grant and Wilson, and, providing they be indorsed by the National Democratic Convention. And such is the position of hundreds and thousands with whom we have conversed on the subject. With the exception of the candidates from our own State, Greeley was the first choice of the Democracy of Kansas, and the Liberal Republican candidates named. The correspondent of the *Times* evidently knows little about the feeling of the Democracy, or of the Liberal Republicans here either.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee (Republican).

We believe them to be, taken all in all, the strongest men that could possibly have been selected to lead in a movement which, as yet, is only very partially developed. While Horace Greeley has many vulnerable points on account of eccentricity and peculiar views upon certain subjects, he is possessed of unquestioned honesty and integrity. His career has been such as well known to every school boy in the land, his devotion to principle so intense, that we doubt whether any other person in the country combines within himself so many apparently antagonistic elements of strength.

The platform is an unexceptionable declaration of principles which cannot fail to meet the unequivocal approbation of every honest unbiased Republican.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal (Administration).

The platform of the Convention and the men by self-constituted champions of the Administration and standards of party faith has been such as to drive the Democratic party, and independent Republicans will be in your narrow bosom to vote for their votes [Tremendous applause] There may be a Convention in St. Louis; there will be one at Philadelphia; and the Republicans who still spoil for a fight will go there and nominate General Grant, and will insist upon fighting the battles of the late war over again. [Laughter and amusement.] Our men will address themselves to living issues, and try to renovate and purify the country. [Applause.] The Republican party will have a big job to beat Greeley, particularly by fighting the ghosts of old issues. Greeley must mean business, and that indeed is H. G.'s intention and action all the time. [Cheers.] The Governor said his chief object in office was to repress hostility and opposition of the work of the Cincinnati Convention. If, at his November election, there is but one vote for Horace Greeley, that man will receive his name. John M. Palmer. [Prolonged applause.] The friends of the Liberal Republican movement will also vote for the friends of Greeley and Brown, and express the opinion that the real policy of the Democracy is to give them a hearty support.

From the Jonesboro (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Our old enemies and the Liberal Republicans have many sharp cuts and thrusts were given and taken; but we, like him, are willing to drop those past matters, and, as honorable men, unite for the rescue of the Government from the corruption and centralization into which, under Grant, it is falling.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index (Democratic).

If the Democratic party is to win, the candidate is nominated. If it is determined, its victory is assured.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus (Democratic).

We dare say there are many Democrats who may hesitate for a time, their support of Greeley, but this hesitation will be but momentary. The situation now demands of Democrats a display of patriotism and courage, if the nation is to be saved. A noteworthy feature is that all the office-holding editors are very clamorous than the Democracy should stand up for principle, split upon the platform, denounce Greeley and Brown, and put up a real, stout-hearted, unflinching Democratic ticket, if it is only for the moral courage and hope of better times.

There is no thin, gentlemen. The Democracy have a good deal of old-fashioned horse sense. They know a third ticket would defeat both Greeley and Brown, and the Democratic nominees as well.

At present there seems with some a disposition to have a National Democratic Convention, not for the purpose of nominating candidates, but to ratify those made at Cincinnati, and to express confidence by the success of the candidates placed on the admirable Liberal Republican platform.

Possibly the conviction, sure to result from the very general acceptance of the tickets nominated, will satisfy the Democratic party that a formal Convention is unnecessary. Should, the ratification be deemed advisable, the country ought to assure the people that the great majority of Democrats are heart and soul in favor of Greeley and Brown. Of course, a Convention held at St. Louis (where lastly, it held at all, it should be called), would, if concurrence in the Liberal Republican movement was the theme of discussion, give it a more rapid impulse and carry the Democracy with a whoop and a hurrah for Greeley and Brown.

From the New York *News* (Democratic).

The Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and well in nominating Horace Greeley for chief candidate for President; and we are decidedly of opinion that the Democratic National Convention ought to indorse the nomination, and thus with such indorsement Mr. Greeley will be surely elected.

From the *New York Sunday Mercury* (Democratic).

Either directly indorse Greeley Convention may his support to the Democratic voters, or may decline to make any nomination, or even recommend, and leave every Democratic voter to himself to choose between Grant and Greeley, in which case the choice would hardly be difficult to any man. Should the Democratic party nominations we may be confronted with the danger that the revolt among the Republicans would subside and the widening breach again close up, and even Greeley himself be compelled to retire from the field in favor of the Philadelphia nominee. On the other hand, by abstaining from party nominations for President and Vice President the Democracy would secure substantial benefits sufficient to outweigh any fancied gains expected from a separate Presidential party ticket. We commend this to the National Democratic Convention.

From the Baltimore (Md.) Gazette (Democratic).

The fate of the country is at stake, and wise counsels only should prevail.

From the Washington (D. C.) Transcript (Liberal Republican).

For the first time since John Quincy Adams was President there is a probability that a truly great, national, long-experienced, and world-renowned politician, fairly occupy that office. Both Greeley and the candidate he would not have united ourselves better. We congratulate America upon the nomination and almost certainty of election of such a man to the highest office in the gift of the people. He, of all others in the country, best represents the ideas of the people and of the times, and is sure to lead and to maintain the best interests of the whole nation.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette (Democratic).

We put at the head of our columns this morning the names of the gentlemen nominated by the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention for the offices of President and Vice President, and shall advocate their election with all the energy we can command. Nominated by the party makes a nomination of its own, which, under the circumstances, we think unwise, impolitic, and in bad faith.

From the New York *Star* (Democratic).

The nomination of Horace Greeley we heartily and cordially indorse. It comes from a thorough knowledge of the people's desire, and an appreciative understanding of the anomalous condition of affairs into which the Administration of Grant has plunged both the great parties.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee (Republican).

We believe them to be, taken all in all, the strongest men that could possibly have been selected to lead in a movement which, as yet, is only very partially developed. While Horace Greeley has many vulnerable points on account of eccentricity and peculiar views upon certain subjects, he is possessed of unquestioned honesty and integrity. His career has been such as well known to every school boy in the land, his devotion to principle so intense, that we doubt whether any other person in the country combines within himself so many apparently antagonistic elements of strength.

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From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus (Democratic).

The Democratic party is not to be swallowed up by the Cincinnati movement. It is not a mere faction, but of necessity a great party, for what else could they do under the circumstances? Though he has all his life fought the battles of the fathers [Prolonged applause.] Colonel James H. Matheny was called for vociferously, and pleasantly came forward amid hearty cheers. He opened his remarks in a very felicitous manner. He said Horace Greeley's nomination reminded the saying that history repeats itself. Our history is full of such repetitions. Old Uncle Harrison's nomination was laughed at, but the people elected him President. Sam Houston's nomination was laughed at, but laughter did not affect the people; they elected him to the Presidency. Then came General Frank Pierce's nomination was pooh-poohed by the super-serious, big wise men. Here, too, the laughter was turned to grief about the middle of next November Horace Greeley will take up the old hat on a peg in the White House, lay his old white coat upon the Presidential bed, and he down to pleasant dreams, while Grant, Morton, Chandler, Conkling, with the Lewis Murphy plug hats and stockings, with dress coats and eyes suffused, exclaim, "Farewell, vain world, we're going home," and rush frantically hellward. [Terrific roars of cheers and wildest applause.] Mr. Rowe met then made a few well-timed remarks, showing the position of Carl Schurz, General Kerner, and other leading German fellow-citizens, which were received with cheers.

Hon. O. M. Hatch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the State of Illinois, without distinction of party, do heartily indorse and approve the candidates for President and Vice President nominated and the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, and pledge our earnest and united efforts in the support of the same.

It was adopted by a unanimous vote, amid cheers.

Hon. Alexander Starne was called and took the stand, being received with rounds of applause.

Mr. Starne said he had been requested to address the meeting while receiving his friends, he took some time, at any rate, to collect his thoughts. He referred to his remarks for the nomination, and particularly to the "pictorial blackguard," Nast, and the sentence in the war-speech, "Every negro pointing to the building in which the *Times* is published. They had slandered him into the nomination, and now they were going to have a chance to slander him into the election.

It may be worth while to say, for the sake of those who think Mr. Greeley dresses cleanly and badly, that he was clothed in his ordinary suit of black cloth, with a swallow-tail coat; that he had on his usual white hat, and that his boots, that lay on the desk at which he had been writing.

Shortly after my call on Mr. Greeley at his sanctum, I met a couple of acquaintances, one of them an army officer commanding in one of the Southern States, who is without a doubt a conservative man, and who could be seen his efforts until he had thoroughly exploded the belief that our forefathers and lawgivers had so badly defined slavery around us as to make it invincible against any just and lawful opposition, and showed that it could be assailed within the Constitution of the organic law of the land. This simple fact was an electric shock to tens of thousands of thinking men who have, for years, been puzzled to know how we may attack Slavery without offence to the law of our country, and we will join you." The husbar of the late Confederacy broke away from the institution in this one vulnerable point,—the question of its extension,—and the fear of trampling upon the Federal Constitution removed, the whole atmosphere changed, and Slavery was inevitably doomed.

Mr. Greeley had begun by lopping off the outer bar of the fortress to protect the trunk. He foresaw that, the question of Slavery-extension once determined in the negative, it was a matter of time only until the Free States would have enough preponderance of power to eventually abolish Slavery in a strictly constitutional manner. Southern statesmen awakened to this, and sounded the alarm. Then arose State Sovereignty, and the attempt to put it in practice through the arm of Secession.

Mr. Greeley at once accepted the Rebellion as a matter of principles, and, while no man did more to [illegible] particulars and keep it alive in the hearts of our people and while there was no more outspoken, uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Northern people, he did not descend, like Horace Greeley, to the unnecessary abuse and damnation of every man who found himself enrolled on the other side. Free and independent thinkers are always tolerant men, whether of the North or South; and he comprehended that men born and bred under the institution of Slavery might, in view of their Southern associations, honestly believe in that form of right in exposing the Slaveholder's cause. The more fact, however, of a man's being honest in his belief could not be allowed to be held them against the welfare of a majority or a State, nor free him from the penalties of an overwhelming majority, both of which had been vanquished to an acceptance of the new issues of principles,—an era of moderation, magnanimity, and generosity, crowned by a Government of strength in the right as to fear no influence for wrong from its vanquished foe, nor claim any advantage over him in consequence of his good faith in the pledge but the life accepting in its integrity, and stipulations he had determined to adopt, and a purpose to join in the work of repairing wars ravages, and starting the country on its new career.

Thus we saw Horace Greeley then, as now, helpless to his enemies, and, with no hope of success in the opposite policy of retribution that the firm establishment of the new order of things did not make absolutely necessary, he did not ask that those who had been the lea

CHINESE SERVANTS.

A Movement Afoot to Introduce Some Celestials into the Kitchens of Chicago.

It is nothing new to say that there is a great scarcity of good servants. One hears that statement wherever he goes, on the street cars, or when making a visit. After the mistress of the house has told the last smart thing her child has said, she caps it with the last wrong she has suffered from a servant,—the insulting reply, or the impudent discharge. For servants are good natured only when they have broken something. The cheerful calm and resignation with which they can accept the destruction of crockery, is always charming and always new. It is true they have many things to vex them. Their beaux are not always true, and a servant girl scorned takes it out on her mistress. The pantry is kept locked, which implies distrust, or the employers belong to the wrong church, and it is very hard to live with infidels. It is written that one girl having been converted to the Baptist form of faith, insisted that those who hired her should also join that denomination. She made a square issue—baptism or another servant. They expostulated, pleading that it was winter, and they did not want to catch cold. It would be much better to wait till spring, and until house-cleaning was over. She left.

The strange thing is that wages have increased, while capacity has, if anything, diminished. It was bad as it was. It is growing worse. An effort is now making, however, to work at least a partial change in this matter, by the introduction of a new class of servants; and the person engaged in it is a woman who has had much to do with people engaged in domestic service. This lady, Mrs. W. B. Potter, has written to the employment office at San Francisco, in order to see whether she can make arrangements to have Chinamen sent here for housework. Quite a number of gentlemen who have suffered under the existing state of things have offered to take them, and to extend her all the assistance she needs, so that she will not be compelled to run any hazards in ordering them. She is waiting for a reply to her letter, and by the close of next week will be able to give definite information upon the subject. It is not probable that any such move, if successful, and there is no reason why it should not be, will lower wages, but it will have a tendency to improve the quality of the service rendered.

THE LAW COURTS.

Alleged Breach of Promise—Mr. J. V. Farwell Appeals from Banyon—Foreclosures—Wills Probated.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary E. Barker yesterday commenced proceedings in assumpsit against Griffith Isaac Roberts, laying her damages at $5,000. It is charged by plaintiff that, under a promise of marriage, she was seduced by Mr. Griffith, and that he refuses to marry her.

Mr. J. V. Farwell & Co. have appealed from the decision of Police Justice Banyon, requiring the firm to take out license for the vehicles used by the firm in the delivery of goods sold from the store.

—A petition was filed by T. K. Clark & Co. against Sophia I. Herzog to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien on Lot 151 Boone, Jones & Kufer's Subdivision of the north three quarters of Lot 49, Backus' Subdivision of the south quarter, Block 1, and the east 75 feet of Block 2, Canal Trustees Subdivision, Section 33, 39, 14.

—A petition was filed by Catharine Bretherton to foreclose a mortgage against Edward Murphy. The property sought to be affected is a part of the southeast quarter of Section 30, 41, 14.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Proceedings were commenced by Charles Marshall and others against George Barnett and others to foreclose a trust deed on Lots 149, 150, 151, 128, 127, 126, 118, 117, 118, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, and 93, Yeaton & Taylor's subdivision of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, 39, 14.

—Also to foreclose trust deed on Lots 139 to 138 inclusive, and 144 to 148 inclusive, same subdivision.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The will of Alexander Robinson, Chief of an Indian tribe, and one of the oldest residents of Cook County, was proved. Letters testamentary issued to Cynthia C. Cooney, under bond of $1,000.

A. B. Meeker & Co.

The advertisement of this old and substantial firm, whose house is the oldest in the city, will be found in another column of to-day's issue. As usual, their arrivals of Scotch and Lake Superior iron, and Blossburgh coal are the first of the season.

Buckminster's Renowned Dining Palace, formerly of No. 176 State street, will open, this evening, at No. 96 Third avenue, corner of Harrison street. All his friends are cordially invited to pay him a visit and join him in the dedication. His aim will be to furnish a rare treat to his friends.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, in suites or separate, with or without board.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT UNFURnished front room, with alcove for gentleman and wife; also a single room for rent with board. References exchanged.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—ROOMS NICELY furnished; private family; accommodation for 2 gentlemen. Good board.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for a few more gentlemen. Also day boarders. Central location.

55 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR MADISON—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman. Also a few day boarders accommodated.

62 CENTRE-AV.—LARGE SPLENDID FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Home modern; private family.

91 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with board. Apply at.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let with board.

136 THROOP-ST., 3 DOORS SOUTH OF VAN Buren-st. cars—Furnished rooms with board.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished front rooms in second story, with board, for gentlemen. Also day boarders wanted.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board, including front parlor.

194 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.—GOOD board, and neatly furnished rooms, for a few more boarders at $5 per week.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WITH BOARD for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, a suite of furnished front rooms; also, unfurnished front suite, with or without board suitable for an office.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders can be accommodated with good table board.

243 WEST MADISON-ST., SECOND FLOOR, Thompson's Bloc.—Respectable parties can obtain day board.

243 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, unfurnished back parlor, second floor.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, with board; evening dinner; large brick, a.

331 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR HORSE cars—Comfortable room, with board, for two gentlemen.

356 FULTON-ST.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with day board; also.

391 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large front alcove bedroom, with hot and cold water, partly furnished. Also back parlor marble front near Fourteenth-st.

399 BURNSIDE-ST., SOUTH OF TWENTY-ninth—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at very low rates. A first-rate place to board.

428 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with first class board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

456 BURNSIDE-ST.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions in a private family for two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

482 STATE-ST.—SUITABLE FOR TWO GENtlemen, a nicely furnished front room, with first class board.

507 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House first class. References exchanged.

594 WABASH-AV.—IN NEW MARBLE front, alcove, furnished or unfurnished, and other furnished rooms to rent, with board. References.

651 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with first-class table. Day boarders accommodated. References required.

652 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICE PARLOR BEDroom for man and wife, or family of three, in strictly private family, with board; $10 per week.

945 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—front parlor, and two nice single rooms, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. Day boarders accommodated. A fine location, with good accommodations.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged; cars pass the door.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to rent, with board.

1234 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st.—Large nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen.

1246 STATE-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, furnished, and board, for gentleman and wife. Terms $20 per week.

1322 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR and two chambers to rent with board. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION AT HYDE Park for a few families who desire pure air and plenty of room. J. W. MITCHELL, Box 25, Hyde Park.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

RIVERSIDE—REASONABLE BOARD—FIRST house north of the depot, two minutes' walk from the cars; large, elegant house. For particulars address or call on Mrs. T. TUTHILL, Riverside.

WABASH-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.—A handsomely furnished front alcove room to let with board to first-class parties. Address F 49, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Nicely furnished alcove rooms to rent with board. Pleasant home. Address B 49, Branch office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, lost friends, lost or stolen property; can positive tell the truth about anything you wish to know. All questions answered. 189 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGIST, is now permanently located in Chicago, and is gifted with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden secrets of the past and the future; she astonishes all who visit her, correctly reading the past and present. The future to her an unsealed book of fate in which she can read the future. All in trouble call—satisfaction or no pay. Astrological consultations of past, present or future by letter, enclose stamp, age and $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 19 South Green-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOE ANGLER, BUILDER, FROM Washington, D. C., Nixon wants to see you on his Clinton-st. lots, Clinton-st., between Washington and Randolph.

PERSONAL—WILL DR. BENJ. H. CHENEY, who resided in Chicago before the fire, send his address to S. MANDELBAUM, 173 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—BROWN, ACTOR, PLEASE SEND your address to a friend. K, Tribune Branch office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF H. KARU, WHO left his home on the 30th of April, and has not since been heard from; any one who will send intelligence concerning him to his afflicted family, will confer a favor on Mrs. H. KARU, No. 306 Twenty-third-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO. 190 Michigan-av.

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st., 80x177 ft.

Prairie-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 50x125 ft.

Langley-place, 50x125 ft.; only $180 per foot.

Forrest-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x125 ft.

Indiana-av., corner of Forty-eighth-st.; 166x170; only $ per foot.

Madison-av. and Fifty-first-st., northeast corner; 150 x180 ft., only $45 per foot.

Madison-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., near Kenwood station; 50x180 ft.

Lake-av., near Kenwood Station; 50x160 ft.

Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x180 ft; cheap for a few days.

Paulina-st., near Van Buren; 24x125 ft.; cheap for cash.

We have some choice corners on Michigan, Wabash and other avenues, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF 119 FIFTH-AV. (Wells-st.), between Madison and Washington, with the building thereon. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 116 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., HOUSE and lot 50x100, south front, on a corner; very low, for a few days only; near to business; very pleasant location. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' CREDIT—Splendid Lincoln Park lots. I will advance cash to erect brick improvements. The best residence property in the North Division to make arrangements for a first class homestead with small cash outlay. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 15 LOTS on First, Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

50x125 on Lake-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-st.

10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av.

48x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

2-story frame house with brick basement, at Maplewood, with lot 38x128. Price, $2,850, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES-ST.—HOUSE AND lot east front, offered at a bargain for a few days, between Monroe and Adams. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with cellar, brick barn, corner of Sangamon and Jackson-sts; a bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts, Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence. Gas, water, barn, etc., with either 50 or 100 feet front. 50 Lake-av., between Wahpansah-av. and Douglas place. Apply to J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE for $2,100, with ground lease, on Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON AND PAULINA-STS., 48x187 feet northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ADAMS AND LINCOLN-STS., TWO lots, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—FRAME DWELLing house of 10 rooms, and lot 50x180 feet, 2070 Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 10 rooms and lot, on Warren-av., near Lincoln. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—50x178 FEET ON STATE-st., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO 2-STORY FRAME houses corner Green and Madison-st., to be removed. Inquire at 53 South Jefferson-st. G. & S.

FOR SALE—FOR A WEEK I OFFER AT A BARgain my 2½-story frame house, in a very good business location, and lot, fronting 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., with 80 feet on Hubbard-st. It must be sold. Call and see it at 33 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 28x44 FEET, EAST front, a 50 years' lease, at fixed price, without revaluations; the finest lease ever offered; better than fee of the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A large number of choice lots, fronting on South Park boulevard and Vincennes, Oakwood, Wabash, Prairie, and Calumet avs. Also, the very choicest property fronting on, and in the vicinity of, the South Park. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 7 ACRES, CORNER Indiana-av. and Sixty-second-st., having over 1,300 ft. frontage on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., at a very low price, and on very easy terms, if taken at once. No acre property south to compare with it in cheapness. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, near Lincoln Park and school; 5 years' credit without any cash payment to those who build. I. N. PURPLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—24 AND 40 FT. BY 165 FT. TO A 20 foot alley on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 9 rooms, water in, 335 Mitchell-st., 2 blocks west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES:

100 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.

100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.

50 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.

100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

100 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.

100 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

100 ft on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.

50 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

50 ft on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st.

GEO. J. EMERY.

FOR SALE—FRAME AND 11 BRICK HOUSES on corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADIson-st.

Packing House, 86x124, with engine, etc., on Archer road, with lot 200x262½ feet suitable for manufactory or storage.

75x178 on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front, $175 per foot.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. NEAR LINCOLN—Good place at a bargain. Two-story house, 10 rooms, very convenient and with all modern improvements; terms easy, $5,500, lot. Choice residence lot on Sangamon-st., paved, water, gas, and sewer. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 TO $4,000—SOME SPLENDID new cottages in South and West Divisions; some elegant brick dwellings; can give possession at once. T. B. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 MADISON-st. 10, 20, or 40 acres on Sixty-third-st., west of South Lynne, at a bargain.

30 lots on Harrison and Flournoy-sts., $15,000.

10 acres on Chicago-av., fine for subdivision, $30,000.

100x178 corner Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—120 FEET FRONT ON SOUTH Leavitt-st., just outside of fire limits, between Van Buren and Tyler-st. Will sell to parties improving immediately, on long time without any payment down. Apply at 104 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A FIRST-CLASS two-story and basement octagon marble front house, with sub-cellar and all modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, SOUTHwest corner State and Madison-sts.

Chicago-av., northeast corner Larrabee-st.; desirable business property and cheap. Will sell 45 feet or all.

Erie-st., near Robey-st., an entirely new house and lot 24x124; a bargain, on easy or monthly payments.

Lake shore drive, north of Division-st., per foot, $75.

Southport-av. and Ward-st., near street cars, lots, $600.

Seminary and Sheffield-avs. and Dunning-st., lots, $350 and $650.

Second, Erie and Fourth-sts., near Hoyne, lots, $700.

Jackson and Van Buren-sts., near California-av., lots, $800.

Rebecca-st., near Rockwell, lots, $400.

Western-av., Von Horn and Twenty-first-sts., near Chicago, Burlington & Quincy crossing, lots $500.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, balance $12 per month; these are very cheap, and in good locality. JAMES H. HILL, Room 4, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, WILCOX, and Monroe-sts., convenient to cars, etc., $750, one fifth cash, balance easy. JAMES H. HILL, 389 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. PROPERTY.

87x90 feet corner Adams-st.

20x103 near Pacific Hotel.

23x80 near Washington-st.

23x103 near Jackson-st.

Also 40x80 feet on Market-st.

50x180 feet on Prairie-av., cheap.

By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, 124 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, LOT ON TWENTY-seventh-st., near State-st.; also one on Spring-st. Easy terms. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSE, Michigan-av. $5600 down, $50 monthly; only a little more than rent. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A DECIDED BARGAIN in 20 feet on Monroe-st., east of Wells. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and barn on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., $20,000; 2 houses and lot 100x120 on Twenty-third-st., near Calumet-av.; great bargain. House and lot 20x180, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., $20,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Drexel Boulevard—Cottage and lot, cheap.

Indiana-av.—S. of Thirty-sixth-st., E. F., 24x170.

Egan-av.—S E corner Langley, 75x120.

Calumet-av.—3 story brick, near Twenty-sixth-st.

20 acres—On line of South Park-av. Sec 34.

33 large lots—Near Watch Works, cheap.

42 acres, with fine buildings, 5 hours' ride from Chicago; price, $12,000 cash.

2½ acres in Wildwood, on line of State-st.

Besides a large list of other valuable property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved property—2-story house, 890 West Washington-st., with lot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH! 311x118 feet on Armitage-road, one block east from the Boulevard, only $3,000. This property can be resold at once for double the price asked for it. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON Shurtliff-av., half block south of Thirty-fifth-place. Can have possession at once; will be sold at a bargain. M. D. DEAN, 63 and 65 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., near Southwestern-av. D. HARRY HAMMER, No. 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Handsome two-story house; lot 30 feet; refitted throughout; choice neighborhood. Apply at No. 164 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x125 ON WEST TYLER-ST., between Throop-st. and Centre-av. Offered at a bargain for a few days. J. S. GOULD, 251 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIECE ON THE RIVER, 40 acres, excellently adapted for manufacturing. Only 1-10 down, balance easy. Privilege of subdivision and re-lease. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ONE-TENTH DOWN ONLY, 5 acre blocks on dummy line, and good road inside boulevards. One-tenth down, balance easy. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PIECE OF RESIDENCE property cheap for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—LOTS OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE limits; also, acre property; full of orders. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—SOME ACRE property in or near Englewood. Also want a tract between Western-av. and Central Park. F. A. BROWN, real estate agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A CORNER lot fronting east and south, on South Side avs. between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth-sts. F. A. BROWN, real estate agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WE WILL GIVE 25 feet on Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., and balance cash, for a lot on State-st. or Wabash-av. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots of 50x180 feet. Prices from $1,700 to $5,500; ¼ cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the easiest terms, and from parties who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. Call at Room 13, 51 South Canal-st., just north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make a mistake and go to some other place unless you want to pay commissions. I advertise only my own property; have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. Or I will lease houses of from 5 to 8 rooms at from $20 to $30 per month for one year, paid in advance, and give the party leasing the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surrounding drives beautiful; 850 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DEEP GROVE lots near the station; also half-acre lots. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN ACRES ON RIVERSIDE Boulevard, adjoining Lawndale Depot, at a bargain, for a few days. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, COTTAGE houses and lots on favorable terms. HENRY M. KIDDER, 168 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON WABASH-av., east front, 165x171 feet, covered with handsome growth of oaks; five minutes' walk from depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE grove property, at $20 per foot, within eight minutes' walk of depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS in centre of present improvements. Houses contracted and built to order in the shortest possible time. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—PARTIES desiring grounds on the route from South Side Parks, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana, are invited to call upon HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—3 LOTS NEAR depot, with 2 story house and barn, very desirable place, $7,000.

66x135, and good 2 story house, on Lake-av. near Hyde Park depot, $5,500.

100x122 southwest corner Shurtleff-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.

9 lots on Burnside-st., near Forty-eighth-st., cheap, $2,000.

100x150, east front, on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st., $4,750. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES BETWEEN ENGLEWOOD and Washington Heights, very low for cash, or its equivalent. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE suburban residences, with fine grounds, which we can sell on desirable terms; south of city limits. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, JUST TEN MILES due west from the Wells-st. depot; 30 minutes' ride; low fare; plenty of trains.

One elegant house and entire block, $10,500.

One fine house and block, $8,750.

One new house of 9 rooms and half block, $5,750.

One well-built house and quarter block, $4,500.

Will sell less land if desired; terms easy; come and see me. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS—$150 EACH; $10 CASH, $10 per month without interest; high dry ground short distance below Normal School, on Rock Island Railroad. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK near depot and Great South Park, $350 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also, very choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st., for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF SOLD THIS WEEK—10 to 15 acres 6 blocks southeast of Normal, on the avenues. Address P. O. Box 283, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, great variety of choice residence property. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT AT North Evanston; only $15 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Now get you a home while you can pay for it and not feel it. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 10 ACRES, near the depot; sub-divided into lots 50x200 feet. F. M. FOX, 168 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEXT ADVANCE WILL BE on the lake shore north of Kenwood, where the choicest property 100x460 feet can be bought at last year's prices, if taken now. $55 per foot, one fourth cash. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 9 ROOMS at Glencoe. Easy terms; $4,500.

House, 10 rooms, splendid lot; terms very easy, at Glencoe, $3,500.

Good house at Evanston, with extra large choice lot; a bargain; $4,500.

Evanston lots, 7 blocks from depot, dry and near good improvements and sidewalks, at $10 front foot.

Lots in North Evanston, and fine building sites in Glencoe. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, A FIRST-CLASS residence of 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Lot 200x270 feet, beautifully ornamented; good fruit; every way desirable for gentleman's residence. If sold within ten days can be had at a sacrifice and on easy terms. Apply to E. WILKENSON by letter or on premises.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, TWO NEAT 7-room cottages, with large lots. Cheap, on easy terms. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, SITUATED ... with a new house, good well, a good cistern, and plenty of never-failing water for stock, a large orchard of choice fruit, and all varieties of small fruit, a large peat bed, and plenty of timber, has a fine view of lake. Terms easy. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID fruit farm, at St. Joseph, Mich. Will yield fruit this year to pay half of purchase money. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$150 CASH WILL PURCHASE 200 acres of patented lands with perfect title; abstract now on hand; tax all paid and situated 3 miles from railroad and 2½ miles from county seat, in a State adjoining Illinois. Address M 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a fine 80-acre farm, well improved, near the city of Geneseo, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Inquire of the owner, 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MAY 7, A SAFE KEY, WITH S. H. Harris stamped on side. A liberal reward will be paid for it at Room 43 Central Union Block, Madison-st., corner Market.

LOST—AN AMETHYST SHIRT STUD, WITH pearl setting in centre. A liberal reward will be paid on the return of the same to ARTHUR J. ROWE, care Cook County National Bank, 131 LaSalle-st.

LOST—COMMUTATION TICKET TO WAUKEgan. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at offices of Greer & Ayer, 63 South Canal-st. D. M. ERSKINE, JR.

LOST—IN A GUST OF WIND, A PART OF our bank deposit, between Lake and Randolph-sts., on Clinton-st., consisting of bank bills, checks, and drafts; any party finding above will be well rewarded by leaving same at 53 North Clinton-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, A GOLD masonic cross and charm, letter B. The finder will be well rewarded by addressing the owner, C. M. BURT, 23 Aberdeen-st.

LOST—TWO TIME BOOKS, ONE MARKED ON the cover "Odd Jobs," the other, "Hinsdale's Clark-st. Building." They are of no use to anybody but us, and the finder will be rewarded by leaving them at our office. D. GOODMAN & CO., Builders, Room 39 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON MADISON-ST. NEAR Union Park, April 23, a pass book marked on cover "F Hand." The finder, on leaving it at Cavanna's hat factory, 21 South Canal-st., will receive above reward.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM 1023 WABASH-AV., corner Twenty-third-st., a very small black and tan dog, long ears; had, when missed, silver collar with above address. Anyone returning her to above address will receive $20 reward.

STRAYED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH inst., a bright bay mare, weight about 1,000 lbs., bad eyes, scarred hind foot; liberal reward if returned to 1633 Prairie-av.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber April 30 1872, a black horse, eight or nine years old, about 15 hands high, very high on withers. Close top buggy, new strip in the top from front to back, dark body, running gear dark, yellow stripe, patent wheels, small piece out of one hub. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above described property. A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, with two rooms, or room and alcove. House must have all modern improvements, and be first class. No trouble will be given; fair price will be paid. Address, with terms and location, E 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY BOARD, OR BOARD AND LODGing. Will pay in good lots, well located. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

BOARD—I WANT FURNISHED ROOMS (ALcove or suite) for self and wife, with first class board, on West Side, inside of Wood-st. preferred. Best of references. Address A 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by a gentleman and wife, between Harrison and Eighteenth-sts., east of State. Address F 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a nicely furnished room with good board convenient to the corner of Aberdeen and ... and Harrison-st. Private family preferred. Address at 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child 5 years old, in a strictly private family on the West Side. Address T. H. McB., 399 West Tyler-st.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD for gentleman, wife and child 5 years old. Address, stating location and terms, BOOKKEEPER, 384 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, IN SMALL family, near Union Park, for gentleman and wife, engaged out through the day. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, J T M, 521 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES with stock and crop, near Fargo town, in Eastern Iowa. Good city property taken, or will sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Hoyne and Van Buren-sts., for unimproved. GEO. D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO TAILORS—WANTED TO EXCHANGE—harness for a good suit of clothes. Address L 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOMETHING BETTER THAN money, for Western lands with good title. J. M. BEVERLEY, 180 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOT for a good gold watch and chain. Address V 74, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED—400 M CHICAGO FULL-SIZE to common; delivery about 25th of May. Bids solicited. Address W H M, care Carrier 50.

FOR SALE—1,200 YARDS PURE SAND ON Douglas-place for 50 cents cubic yard. Inquire RICHARD RILEY, cor. Twelfth and Canal-sts.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE, AT 143 ADams-st. J. D. DECREET.

10,000 BEST PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick for sale by THOMAS MACKEN, 342 State-st.

50,000 CHICAGO BRICK, CHEAP, FOR IMmediate delivery. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE IN good order at 69 Walnut-st., in basement.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call, or address, G. W. PIKE & CO., 66 South Carpenter, corner Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE CONtaining about 9 rooms, with brick basement, and over an acre of ground. Situated on the Dummy Railroad, adjoining my place of residence in Lake View. Address or call to see me at my office, No. 65 Third-av. J. B. WALLER.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, No. 640 Wabash-av., completely furnished, with brick stable—to a private family only. Apply for permits to the undersigned at Room 3, No. 354 Wabash-av., from 10 to 12 and 3 to 4 o'clock. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 376 STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick house No. 13 Ellis Park, all modern improvements except gas. Also, offices in building 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement frame dwelling, fronting on Michigan-av. and known as No. 9 Eldridge court. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge court.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling, No. 8 Eldridge court; also the whole or part of the adjoining building No. 10 can be rented with No. 8. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge court.

TO RENT—NOW VACANT, THE BEAUTIFUL residence, No. 1335 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—NO. 76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR Calumet-av., for five months, to a family without children, a furnished house of 7 rooms and bathroom. Price, $75 per month.

TO RENT—$60—12-ROOM NEW HOUSE, 1009 West Jackson-st. Rooms large. A. KIDDER, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., to a private family, a desirable 2-story and basement brick house, and good barn; and the entire furniture, everything necessary for housekeeping, all nearly new, for sale. Inquire of N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MARBLE-FRONT house, Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS & CO., 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT COTTAGE ON WEST side near park, $12.50 per month. Houses and stores in all parts of the city. S. W. KROFF, 64 Claflin Bros., 181 LaSalle, and 204 West Madison-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, No. 69 Peck-st., or Union Park-place, 13 rooms, $100 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ... Green-st., is rooms, water on three floors; all in good order. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—NO. 321 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 12 rooms on second and third floor; will rent the rooms to a responsible party; or is convenient for two families; supplied with water and gas. Inquire at 320 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE IN NORTH EVANSTON 4 houses of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for one or two years at from $20 to $30 per month, paid yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices; or I will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, 54 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WEST MONROE-ST., east of Jefferson Park, containing 13 rooms, pantry, bath and closets, hot and cold water. The owner wishes to rent all but rooms enough to accommodate himself, wife and two daughters, to a quiet family that is willing to board owner's family. Address M 10, Tribune office, giving name and where an interview can be had.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, 531 Michigan-av., three-story and basement marble front. 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; large grounds, with brick barn; possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished residence, and grounds and barn, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $175 per month; a bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT 1, TO A family without children, furnished house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 425 South Park-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Apply to W. A. AMOVY, Auditor's office, C., B. & Q. R. R., 504 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE FOR TWO FAMILIES, NEAR Madison-st. cars; rent $20 and $25. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF THREE ROOMS, FURnished complete for housekeeping; rent, $30 per month, in advance; reference exchanged. Call at 317 South May-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1285 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 374 State-st.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 585 West Monroe-st., containing 8 rooms and basement. Inquire Room No. 2, No. 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, fine large house, barn, orchard, and with 40 acres beautiful high ground only one-third of a mile from the depot; rent, $45 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS NO. 116 Throop-st., also stable to rent. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH. NEW COTTAGE on Langley-av. 6 rooms. $500 down will buy a new cottage and lot on Thirty-first-st., price $1,800, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, TILL Oct 1, furnished house 1992 Wabash-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE NO. 163 West Indiana-st., all modern improvements, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, good cellar; $65 per month to a responsible tenant. WILLIS M. BITT, 463 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—40 PECK-ST., NEAR Union Park, 12 rooms, all modern improvements. DREW & NEWBURY, Room 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE 309 WEST RANdolph-st., 7 rooms. Apply to CHARLES ANDREWS, 36 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—2-STORY PARTLY FURNISHED house; nice grounds and barn, near Union Park; private family only; owner wishes to board. Call from 3 to 5 p. m., 148 Walnut, corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT AND MANsard-story stone-front house, No. 1288 Wabash-av.; nearly new, with all modern conveniences. Apply to J. F. BONFIELD, 89 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a fine neighborhood, with use of barn. 814 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—802 WABASH-AV., A PLEASANT suite of rooms, furnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 735 Wabash-av. References exchanged.

TO RENT—AT 782 WEST LAKE-ST., 1 SMALL room for gentleman, without board; $10 per month.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF LARGE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, large closets and use of washroom, separate entrance, excellent neighborhood, gas, water, to family without children; rent $25 per month; references exchanged. 172 Bagan-av., corner of Vincennes, South Side.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, to sister in rooms; possession at once. Inquire at 192 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, SUITE OF front rooms; also, large back room, furnished. Location central and desirable. Apply at No. 377 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, bathroom and water closet adjoining, in private family, 835 Wabash-av. Gentlemen preferred. References required.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, and one suite of unfurnished rooms, gas and water, in good order. 12 Peck-court.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS SUITABLE FOR BUSiness. Apply at No. 267 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen and wife. Direct D 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; rent $25 per month. Apply at 712 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR en suite, to gentlemen; also large front parlor handsomely furnished; gas and care. 474 Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—609 WABASH-AV.—WILHOUT board, two elegantly furnished front rooms, and other desirable rooms.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, furnished. No. 5 Fifteenth-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, FURnished, suitable for housekeeping, or single rooms for gentlemen. 1221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, 105 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WITH water and gas (perfect order), at 425 South May-st., near Twelfth. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without board, in the Nevada Hotel, 179 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN GET first-class furnished front room, kept in order, in new brick building, No. 177 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 33 PRICE-PLACE, A SUITE OF furnished rooms, $15 per month. Apply at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, AT 1369 STATE-ST., NEAR Thirtieth.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, 133 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire at Room 2, 124 West Randolph.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DOUBLE WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, or will exchange for single wagon. Apply at 72 West Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR carriage horses, new carriage harness; the whole a first class rig. Will exchange for good real estate. Apply to M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF SMALL BLACK CARriage horses, gentle and used to the city. Can be seen at barn rear of 721 Michigan-av., from 1 to 3.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY LOT, horse, top buggy, and harness. A fine rig; very cheap. Call from 9 to 2, at 304 State-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR team purposes; worth the money. at 837 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME GREY horse, suitable for carriage or buggy. Is gentle, perfectly sound, and a good driver. Apply at 585 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF SINGLE driving horses. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside-st. J. CROSBY.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—FINEST LIGHT shifting top and open buggies, one or two business wagons, two 2 seated top carriages, second-hand cheap, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kelly pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine light seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 229 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

I WANT A SECOND-HAND SQUARE BOX TOP buggy; must be cheap for cash. Address A 22, Tribune office.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TWO OR THREE double teams. Would prefer paying in cash building materials. Address D G B, Post Office box 390.

TWELVE GOOD YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE cheap, at 84 West Jackson-st., also one top grocery or delivery wagon. Also one fine top buggy, cost $350. Must sell.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A YOUNG, SOUND buggy horse; also a small riding pony. Address M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY FAMILY HORSE, HARness, and covered carriage; in exchange for Iowa land, or suburban property. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING AND SADDLE horse. Must weigh at least 1,000. Call at 328 and 330 Michigan-av., corner Cass.

SEWING MACHINES.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW REMINGTON EMpire Sewing Machine. Sold or rented on monthly installments; work furnished, if required, to pay. 143 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 80x100, IN our new brick building; this is an unusual chance to secure a good business location, with low rate of insurance. Inquire on the premises. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 278 WEST MADIson-st., $100 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 12 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., cellar and basement. Apply to RANDELGERS, 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 68 State-st.; fine light on front and side, corner of alley. Apply on the first floor to HERRING & CO., 68 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN; ALSO A large frame barn; both situated near the corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. For particulars inquire of H. M. CURTIS, 167 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 237 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES AND BASEments, 781 and 783 State-st.; stores, 22x88; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by the Underwriters' Agency. Also other offices and large basement at No. 63 South Canal-st. Inquire at No. 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of new building northeast corner Madison and Green sts. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES on second floor, 22x80, at No. 63 South Canal-st; elevator in the rear. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, WHEN completed, the entire brick building, 40x80, four stories and basement, Nos. 20 and 22 South Jefferson-st. If applied for at once interior can be arranged or building extended to 150 ft deep to suit occupant. W. T. SCOTT, Star Union Line office, 9 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECond-st., under Avenue House; also basement, one year or more. HENRY WOOD, 55 Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and dry; suitable for any light business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—381 WABASH-AV., ½ BLOCK FROM Post Office, first floor for store or offices; also rooms on second and third floors for offices or sleeping rooms, and a barn in rear. WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, WITH FOUR good stalls. Inquire at 71 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ON THE CORNER OF WABASH-av. and Congress-st. (one of the best corners in the city), the very light and pleasant office now occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, suitable for almost any light business. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN NEW BUILDING, 320 State-st., next block to present Post Office. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE OR SINGLE STORES 332 and 334 State-st., near present Post Office. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT AND LOFTS, in new building 320 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 361 STATE-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE WITH ROOMS ABOVE, OR separate, on Halsted-st., corner of Ewing. R. C. GIVINS, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 495 SOUTH STATE-ST., STORE and dwelling. Apply at 136 South Halsted-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE NO. 78 CANALport-av., 28x80. Apply at the building.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 735 WABASH-av.; will accommodate four horses and two wagons. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY, 22X100; well lighted; with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 18 South Jefferson-st., for six days.

TO RENT—TO LAWYERS—PART OF AN OFfice, Room 11, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, 20x80 FEET, $2,800. First floor above, same size, $1,000; second floor, $700; basement $600; in the new and elegant marble front block on State-st., near Van Buren. See them. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 976 WABASH-av., next door to Central Hall.

TO RENT—144 WEST LAKE-ST., GOOD STORE-basement; large and well finished; good business centre.

TO RENT—365 WABASH-AV., TWO DOORS from Post Office, store and offices. Inquire on the premises from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m.

TO RENT—FINE STORE-ROOM FOR ANY first class business, No. 771 West Madison-st. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st., Room No. 1.

TO RENT—LARGE STOREROOM, AT LOW rent, on Halsted-st., near Taylor; also, house, 7 rooms, English-st., near Halsted; possession immediately. WISNER & SALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES—ONE 174 TWENTY-second-st., near State, one on Halsted, near Madison-st. T. B. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE SUITE OF offices corner West Washington and Desplaines-sts. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AIRY BASEMENT SUITable for billiard room or restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Peck court. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 20 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—THREE 12-HORSE POWER HORIzontal engines.

One 15 horse power horizontal engine.

One 10-horse-power upright engine.

One planer.

Sold low to close out consignment.

CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO.,

142 Fulton-st.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK Albany-st. Iron Works, of New York, manufacture steam engines and boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, office 84 Central Block, Market-st.

SECOND-HAND TWO-FLUE BOILER, 24 feet long, 42 inches diameter, flues 14 inches, for sale cheap. S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GORDON HALF-MEDIUM PRINTing press in prime running order. Address American Medicine Co., at office. UNION LITHOGRAPHING AND PRINTING CO., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S IMPROVED REpublic (and World Map, "The Great Northwest," new sectional State maps, all now ready; finest selection of religious charts, lithographs, prints, photographs, steel engravings, &c., in the West; send for new circular, and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY CAN BE MADE on small capital with our two fastest selling articles in the world. Samples free. Call and examine. MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$4 TO $6 A DAY CAN BE made in the city and country with Professor Jones' ink eraser. Sells like wild fire. Pays 100 per cent. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph.

AGENTS WANTED—HO, FOR THE CAMpaign! Fine lithograph pictures of Horace Greeley now ready. Price, $7 per hundred. Campaign charts, photographs, &c., ready in a few days. Send for my new circulars of the best selling goods for agents in America. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR CHROMOS of six beautiful subjects. Elegantly framed in four different styles. Published exclusively by us, and sold only by agents. Send stamp for circulars and full particulars to A. P. C. BONTE, 163 and 165 West Indiana-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES CAN EASILY MAKE $12 A week with the golden casket. Best thing out. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE 1ST OR middle of June, a cottage of 4 rooms near street cars, by a family of 2, rent not to exceed $15 per month; a nice basement will answer. Address P 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM NEAR Board of Trade. Address, with terms and location, P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THIS VICINITY, A large unfurnished room; must be light, suitable for work room. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 359 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, a small room for storing household furniture, between Twenty-second and ... east of State-st. preferred. Address R 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage, anywhere in the southern suburbs, or suburban towns, by a family of three; no children. Will board gentleman and wife for rent, or make almost any arrangement by which I can secure a home. Address P 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PIANO. Call on or address, stating terms, 153 West Jackson.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage of 5 or 6 rooms, or 3 or 4 furnished rooms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, within 6 miles of Lake-st. Address S, 11 Harmon-court.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, for lady with son, in good location on South Side. References given and required. Address DALE, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, 4 to 6 on first floor, and situated between Sheldon, Halsted, Madison and Randolph-sts. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 ROOMS, FURnished or partly furnished, with or without board, between Desplaines, Sangamon, Randolph and Monroe-sts. Address, W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE EVANS & WATSON'S Philadelphia fire proof safe, nearly new. Two burglar-proof chests, size 6x4 feet. Apply to GAGE, at 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD BANK counter. Apply at 37 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY TOOL CHESTS AT 44 West Monroe-st. GEORGE BAIN.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THOROUGH-BRED Alderney cow, at 434 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 12 FOOT COUNTER, cheap, at 17 Smith-st., between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—NEW COTtage of 3 rooms, on Green and Adams-sts; a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 BARBER CHAIR, 1 BARBER pole, 1 mirror and marble slab. Apply at No. 1 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—A LARGE REFRIGERATOR ICE box for hotel or large beer saloon for $60 if taken at once; cost $160, at 1121 South State-st.

FOR SALE—FRENCH PLATE GLASS—THIRteen sheets French plate glass 60x84, cheap. WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—MUST BE REmoved at once, store with dwelling above. Apply at 260 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, WITH OR without furniture; with furniture $1,800; without furniture, $1,300. Buildings to be moved. Inquire on premises 866 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO has some knowledge of linen goods, to sell by sample. A commission and share of profit will be allowed; a small stock will be kept; references will be required. Apply by letter to D, P. O. Box 4852, New York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 69 AND 71 Wabash-av., a competent bookkeeper; none but first-class men need apply. Applications must be made in person. References required.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE TO keep books in a coal business; also a yard foreman who has had experience in a city yard; none others need apply. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesman. Good references required. None but such need apply at 272 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL POSTED IN the hat and cap business. J. A. SCOTT, 21 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK. Must be efficient in every respect. Apply to N. MARTIN, 897 State-st., corner Fourteenth.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SOAPMAKER. Good references required. Address PATTERSON BROS. & DITWILER, Lock Box 27, Mansfield, O.

WANTED—6 GOOD PLUMBERS. APPLY TO L. A. BERBE & CO., 741, 743 and 745 North Wells.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER FOR custom business. Address C. BURCHARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TO BAKERS—A BAKER WHO thoroughly understands mixing all kinds of crackers to work in a steam bakery. Address E. WILD & CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT MEN AT 69 Washington-st., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A FEW COMPETENT COMPOSItors, pressmen, and bookbinders can find steady and permanent employment at good wages by applying to the ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—$4 A DAY FOR TWENTY GOOD plasterers, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Vincennes-av. Take Cottage Grove-av. cars.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS HOUSE PAINTers. Inquire at 67 Twenty-first-st. R. HETHERINGTON.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOOD TURNER. Inquire at L. R. LANDY'S, 755 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. Inquire of J. F. FRISBIE, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER, to go a short distance in the country; steady work and good pay guaranteed. Apply at 766 State-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS; steady employment; also, a blacksmith helper. Wages, $3 per day, at 233 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; 6 FIRST-CLASS vest makers at MATHEWS & MASON'S, 441 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE smith; 1 first-class bodymaker. Apply A. J. WEBSTER, Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—A GOSSAMER BODYMAKER. G. W. KELLY & CO., Silk Hat Manufacturers, 52 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE MAKERS, 2 PAINTers, 1 wood workman, 1 blacksmith, 1 finisher, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS AT 58 AND 60 Pacific-av., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot. Come early this morning, with tools. P. J. SEXTON.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT Garden City Carriage Works, 738 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD DIE maker at 60 South Canal-st. T. S. REEVE.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS immediately. BEAL & BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD WORKMAN AND painter at carriage factory, 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK AT METROPOlis Hotel, Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—THREE BLACKSMITHS, FOUR helpers at Bridge and Car Works of WELLS, FRENCH & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH at 84 Pacific-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS, southeast corner Harrison and Wabash-av. First-class wages paid.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 67 Twenty-first-st., near Indiana-av. J. L. RUCKERT.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN SCROLL-SAW and turning-lathe; also, 6 good frame makers and a man to run circular saw. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANKBOOK forwarder. Apply from 9 to 11 a. m. JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD STONEMASONS, also eight strong laborers. Apply to-day at Cigar Store, 112 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS TO go to work to-day at 32 Sixteenth-st.; inside work.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD UPHOLSTERERS; three mattressmakers, and two spring-bedmakers. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. INQUIRE AT 105 South Park-av., after 6 p. m.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND WORKER about the house. A sober and steady man. Apply at the new building south of 951 Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business. Will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MEN TO SELL to families and the trade goods wanted by all. Call at 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS OR CLOTHing clerk, who can speak Swedish, Norwegian and English, for the South-west. None need apply but those competent in business. KAHN & NEWMAN, 341 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE MAN AS LAUNdryman. Apply to F. T. CROXON, Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—LABORERS, AT FACTORY IN South Chicago, Ainsworth Station, on the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

WANTED—SIX ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MEN; steady employment. Apply at 335 Arnold-st., between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GENTEEL appearance to go through the regions. Apply at No. 18 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ACTIVE young man to work in a printing office; wages small; work steady. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 339 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A NEAT COLORED BOY FOR THE dining room, at 751 and 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN BOY, AGED about 14 years, to run errands. Call at 215 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WHITE MAN FOR STEWARD of Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. None but those well qualified need apply.

WANTED—TWO COLORED MEN FOR DINing-room, and a bell boy, at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN SLEEP at home, to assist in a hotel and willing to make himself useful. References required. Apply at 671 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS FEEDing press. Apply to HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL, Room 12, No. 11 South Canal-st., upstairs.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO LEARN CARRIAGE painting, and one for general work, at 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR GREEN Bay, Wis., wages $2 per day; 200 for Michigan and Illinois, free fare to all places; also saw mill and farm hands; quarry men near the city. Apply early, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $26 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Free fare to most places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS AND shovelers; pay $2 and $2.25 per day; station work, at big prices; company pay; no office charges. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent for the Company, 29 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 LABORERS FOR STREET sweeping. Wages, $1.70 per day. Apply this morning to H. E. GATES, corner of Jefferson and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. ALSO, saw-mill hands. Free fare. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—AN EXPERT CANVASSER, TO canvass the wholesale business of Chicago for a first class mercantile publication, upon a large commission, to be paid after work is delivered,—about July 1. Will sell in every house. Address, Merchants' Banking and Legal Directory, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESpectable business. Will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS. INQUIRE AT 735 Indiana-av. JAS. P. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—CARPET LAYERS, AT DRAKE & WETHERELL'S, 136 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARPET LAYers immediately. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 20 and 22 ...

WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—A GOOD draughtsman by W. L. B. JENNEY, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO TEAMSTERS, $25 PER month and board; also 20 saw mill hands for Michigan. CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A lumber team. Apply at new mill, corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, cow, and make himself useful about the house. Inquire at 27 Park-av.

WANTED—TWO TEAMSTERS. APPLY AT barn in rear of 47 and 49 Miller-st., after 6 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SHOVEL PIT Knissley machine. One brick kiln setter; wages $3 per day. None but men that can fill the bill need apply. Call at 105 South Clinton-st. JOSEPH M. LYONS.

WANTED—A FEW WIDE AWAKE MEN TO sell the Universal Window Sash Lock in the City and Cook County. WIGGIN, DOUGHTY & CO., Proprietors, 49, 51, and 53 Market-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO make bills, copy orders, and learn business; wages $3 to $3.50 per week. Must write very best business hand. Address in own writing, and state age, U M G, care Carrier 56.

WANTED—AGENTS, CANVASSERS, SOLICItors, and travelling salesmen, wanted to sell France's combination shutter-bolts. STANLEY DAY, general agent, Otis Block, Room 27.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—54x101 FEET ON Clark-st.

80x100 feet on Pacific-av.

40x100 feet on Sherman-st.

25x100 feet on Sherman-st.

82x100 feet on Clark-st.

By J. M. MARSHALL, real estate broker, 124 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 40x178 feet on Michigan-av., near Monroe and Adams-sts.; also 90x75 feet on West Washington-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LEASE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 360 STATE-ST., lots at $1 per foot in the vicinity of American Bridge Works, M. S. R. R. shops, new smelting works, R. I. shops, and Stock Yards.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS tuned and repaired at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO TO RENT; $7 per month. Inquire at 152 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 296 West Washington-st. Good wages to a good girl.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A BOARDING-house. Very best of wages paid to a good reliable cook, 490 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 461 Hurlbut-st., corner Grant-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 896 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework, at 388 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 630 Madison-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 1173 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages paid. No. 143 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE THAT CAN WASH and iron. Apply at ...

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD GIRLS FOR LAUNdry, kitchen and dining-room work; good wages paid. References required. Call at the Bethel Home, corner of Desplaines and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH and iron well, to do general housework. Good wages to a competent girl. 1267 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT 16 years of age, to make herself generally useful. Call at 23 North Peoria-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 549 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 1873 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply before 12 or after 6, at 727 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork to go to Evanston. Bring references to J. B. ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—AT 1258 INDIANA-AV., TWO GOOD girls to work together; house is new and family not large; must come recommended from last place.

WANTED—COOK, DISHWASHER, AND DINing-room girl, at 43 West Washington-st. Call early.

WANTED—25 GOOD COOKS FOR BOARDING houses at $5 per week; also, 5 dishwashers at $4 per week, and women for laundries, hotels, restaurants, etc.; wages from $3 to $10 paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. 138 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL FOR second work, must be willing to work and fond of children. Best wages and steady work to the right girl. Apply at 731 Washington-st.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, family of 4; a permanent situation and highest wages. None need apply who cannot cook, wash, and iron well. 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS FOR hotels, boarding, and private houses in city and country, at Mrs. BROWN'S office. Removed to 90 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER AND WASHER, for steady work, at the STAR LAUNDRY, 383 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in a private family; good wages. Apply at No. 70 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON, AT UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Apply at 177 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER State and Twenty-second-st., 4 dining-room girls and 2 scrubs.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO DO chamber-work, and wash and iron. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private boarding house, 21 Eldridge-court. Good wages to good girl.

WANTED—AT 977 INDIANA-AV., 2 GOOD girls, the one as cook, the other as dining-room girl.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERmaid and washer; one that can give the best city references, at No. 568 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND KITCHEN girl. Cook must be first-class in every particular. Good wages to the right girl. Call at 314 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Private family. Wages $5 a week. 217 South Sangamon-st. None but a competent girl need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. References required. Call at 986 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house—two good girls to do chamber-work and wait on table. Apply at 126 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, ONE for general housework, the other for second work. No house cleaning. 100 South Wood-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two. Apply at 34 Myrick-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 206 Lincoln-av., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 19 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other second work. 78 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply at 593 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work, at 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 1122 Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND AND DININGroom girl, at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 148 Third-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; light work and good pay to one who suits, 1455 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other to do second work. Apply with references at 665 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 14 NORTH GREEN-ST., GIRL TO wash and iron, and help do second work balance of week.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. None but a competent need apply, at 260 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. A pleasant and permanent place, and the highest wages paid. Apply at 253 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Call at 632 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND AT making ladies' underclothes, to-day. Apply at 126 Brown-st., corner Main. MRS. WILSON.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD MILLINERS. 93 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SCANDINAVIAN girls in private families for good wages. Inquire at Mrs. GODEKE'S Employment Room for ladies. 81 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO USING a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine to do family sewing. Call at 1656 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at 67 Union Park-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—20 APPRENTICE GIRLS. NONE but good sewers need apply, at 757 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, COMPETENT help on mantels and dresses; none prepared to work; none others need apply at 12 Peck-court.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO SEW cactus hats. A. A. TURNER, 378 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING, who understands running a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call at 14 and 16 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, AT 94 South Park-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, TO WORK ON flannel shirts, immediately. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 265 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON DRESSES. None but good sewers need apply. 784 Forquer-st., between Blue Island av. and Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SHIRT IRONER; GOOD wages; steady employment to an experienced hand, at Bon Ton Laundry, 129 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN TO assist in light household duties in part payment for board, at 745 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, IN PRIVATE FAMily, 390 West Washington-st.; must understand her business thoroughly.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR LAUNDRY PURposes. Inquire at 380 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE; A HEALTHY young woman. Child not over four months old. Apply to Dr. HALE, 65 Twenty-second-st., immediately. Liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO KEEP ACcounts and help about house; light and easy, to a good sensible girl. 499 Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—NURSE—ONE WHO HAS BEEN ACcustomed to take entire charge of children, to take care of an infant and a child 12 years old. Apply by letter, giving name of last employer as reference, to S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—WET NURSE—HEALTHY YOUNG woman; child not over 4 months old. Apply to Dr. HALE, 65 Twenty-second-st., immediately. Liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN TO TAKE charge of laundry. Apply at 187 West Madison-st., in rear of Citizens' Bank, between 9 and 12 o'clock, to-day.

WANTED—TOY-TORPEDO MAKERS. INquire at 145 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH CAPital, to take a half interest in an old-established and well-paying wholesale furniture manufactory; must be a first class business man with No. 1 references. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WOULD INVEST from $1,000 to $5,000 in any safe, established business, mercantile or manufacturing. Best reference given and required. Address V 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN or lady with from $2,000 to $5,000 cash, to enter into a hotel business, centrally located. Best of reference required and given. Address X 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GROCERY store, by a young man of energy and ability; has his own horse and wagon, and a little money. Address WILLIAM BOFFEE, 697 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVE $1,000 TO INVEST in some good respectable business; the best of references given and required. Address L 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COAL AND wood business; this is a first class opening for a man having from $1,500 to $2,000 to engage in a long established trade, and having a first-class connection. Address V 76, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PHYSICIANS OR second course students—By an experienced, respectable physician of long standing, here, who has a handsomely furnished private hospital with all facilities, and desires assistance to increase business; past business will show that $20,000 per annum may be safely counted upon with aid; $2,000 required for a half interest; to be used in the business. Address P 86, Tribune Branch office.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMANY—ACADEMY AND BOARDING School, in Hamburg. Principal, Mr. C. H. Blockwedel. A prospectus sent, and further information given on application to Messrs. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, 161 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

PROF. J. BECKER, TEACHER OF PIANO, guitar, and violin, at residences or at his house, No. 1 Langley-st. Charges reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHYSICIAN in a wholesale drug house. Address V 58, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good address and experience, in the grocery business. Can give security. Address W K, 8 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLERK IN GROcery store by a young man, or to drive a private carriage. Address A. N. MARK, Box 541, Racine Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A wholesale or retail grocery store. Five years experience in retail business. City reference. V 12, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MARBLE SHOPS—a steady job wanted by a man used to plinths, bases and sockets and rubs. Address RUBBER, 489 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR time-keeper by a man of long experience in the stone business. Good references. Address or apply to C I M, 79 East Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CARPENter, as foreman, to take charge of a job; understands plans; can lay out brickwork, &c.; has had 20 years experience. Address O U, 300 Lake-av., near Douglas-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN AN iron foundry, by a man that has had ten years' experience as foreman, and is a practical moulder. Has had large experience in locomotive, railroad, rolling-mill, cotton and woollen machinery, and also agricultural implements. Can give best of references. Address C 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced brick maker and brick burner, to take charge of a brick yard. References given. Address immediately, J. H. CHANDLER, No. 22 Fulton-st., corner of Leavitt.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COUPLE; MAN as coachman, to take care of gentleman's place, wife as cook. Inquire 186 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as coachman in a private family; understands his business, and is well acquainted with the city. Best references.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young man, American; steady and sober. City references. Address S 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man from Ohio; good habits, sober and industrious, and understands his business. Private family preferred. Address R. L. DAY, St. James Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 4 years' experience in retail grocery business, two and a half years as clerk and paymaster for railroad contractors; good references given. Address 369 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as teamster to drive truck; is well acquainted with the city, and can give good city references. Please call or address 146 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HAT AND CAP, or gents' furnishing store, by a young man who is desirous of learning the business; salary no object till he proves himself satisfactory in all respects. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address E 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work in a private family. Call at 346 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 21 Brown-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPEtent girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 19 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FOUR COMPEtent second girls with references. 138 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do second work in a private family where there are no little children. Best of references given. Address K 73, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A small family for general housework. Will give good satisfaction. Apply at 538 Wentworth-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress wishes a situation by the week or month in a private family. Can furnish a sewing machine if required. Address G 73, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A first-class family in city or country. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY HIGHLY connected, meeting with reverses, solicits a respectable engagement as clerk, copyist, governess, travelling companion with a lady, housekeeper for country or city, or matron of some public institution. MISS KITTIE MONTAIGNE, Davenport, Iowa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED—ON SALARY OR COMmission—Members of the Masonic Fraternity as agents for the unique and splendid new work. A rare chance. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms. REDDING & CO., Publishers of Masonic Works, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BOARDINGhouse for rent and furniture for sale; doing good business. Stylish location. Decided bargain for hotel man. Forty rooms. Post Office, Box 25, Hyde Park.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR SAFE AND PROFitable investment can find a bona fide and legitimate business at WESTBROOK'S, 81 South Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY, NOW DOING A splendid business, is offered for sale, cheap; everything is in complete order. This is a splendid chance to go into the business, and is sold only for the reason that the owner is leaving the city. Apply on the premises, 140 West Lake-st.

A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OFfered for sale on the South Side; good location; lease for 12 months. Inquire at 177 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. Trade established in town of 7,000 on Michigan Central Railroad. Satisfactory reasons. Address K 89, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY, DOING A SPLENdid business for sale; best location in the West Side. No. 434 West Madison-st. Cause for selling, ill health.

A GOOD CHANCE—TO BE SOLD AT ONCE—A restaurant, with lease, license, sample bar, stock, fixtures, etc.; now doing a good business. Inquire at McKENZIE'S, the Mandarin Tea Store, 31 West Randolph-st.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE; NOW DOING A good business; to be sold cheap; good reason for selling. Cheap rent. All cash is not required. Corner Harrison and Clark-sts.

LEASE, FURNITURE, AND GOOD WILL OF A small West Side hotel for sale; paying $200 per month clear profit. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE. Good vessel trade and city business; will sell cheap for cash on account leaving the country. Address H 67, Tribune office.

HOTEL AT CLINTON, IOWA, FOR SALE OR exchange. Or will sell a part interest to a good hotel man. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

HOTEL FOR RENT—THE FORT DODGE house, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, is for rent. The furniture, two years in use, cost $4,000; will be sold for $3,000 on easy terms. House is clearing $250 to $300 per month. Sickness in family of proprietor compels an immediate change. Apply to A. J. BURBANK, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

ONE YEAR'S LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a saloon for sale; doing a good business. No. 423 Fifth-av., near Polk-st. Inquire on the premises.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, INCLUDING kitchen furniture, a very fine range, &c. &c. 976 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$4,000, $2,000, AND $1,500 ON GOOD UNencumbered city real estate for a term of years. Address A 21, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 36.

$700—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE city I will sell my half interest in a business that pays large profits and will bear investigation. Address 382 West Taylor-st., Chicago, Ill.

$1,200 WILL SECURE A BUSINESS that pays $75 to $100 per week; easy and respectable; no competition; may be increased. Address, P 99, Tribune office.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. Can now place several $10,000 loans and upwards. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 POLICY IN THE CLEVEland Insurance Co.; also $2,500 policy in the Occidental Insurance Co. MILLARD & DECKER.

INSURANCE CLAIMS CASHED AND MONEY to loan on real estate on good collateral security, by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, by CHASE & ADAMS, Room 31 Bryan Block, corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney, Room 16, No. 183 Monroe-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 71 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000 AND UPWARDS ON city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 461 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $4,000, $10,000 and $25,000 for 5 years at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. F. C. WELLS & CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 48 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECUrities at 9 and 10 per cent. Purchase money mortgages cashed; can close at once. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON GOOD SECURITY, FOR short time. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 75 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums of $10,000 and upward. SHELDON & WATEMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE NOTES. NO COMmissions required. Inquire at 65 Third-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $1,200 stock, with business clearing $200 month; 20 bonus asked. 28 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$6,500 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS on Chicago property. Money on hand; no delay. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

8,000 OR $4,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Illinois farms, for 5 years, 10 per cent and commission. J. E. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 304 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree granted; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1662.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 124.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND HAY cutter, large enough to cut for six horses. G. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Supplementary Apportionment Bill in the House.

House Progress on the Dawes Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Duty on Bituminous Coal Fixed at Seventy-five Cents.

Debate on the General Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The District of Columbia Chicago Relief Fund Committee, at its meeting yesterday in this city, reported a balance of $60,000 to the credit of the Relief Fund. The Committee directed that the amount in the hands of the Treasurer should at once be remitted to Wirt Dexter. The Chairman stated that the Chicago Relief bonds had been taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at 95 cents. As it was likely that the bonds could in a short time be disposed of at a higher figure, they determined to dispose of such portion only as would meet the immediate requirements of the Chicago Committee of Relief. The District Committee still retain bonds amounting at par [illegible] orders of the Committee at Chicago.

THE OLD CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The Chicago Library Association having made application to Secretary Boutwell for the privilege of purchasing the old Post Office site upon which to erect new buildings, the latter to-day decided that he had no authority to grant such request, and that the Association must apply to Congress for such purpose.

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to all of P. H. Watson's statement on behalf of the Southern Improvement Company to be made a part of the report which will be submitted to the full Committee to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO REBATE BILL.

Now that Secretary Boutwell has returned, an attempt will be made on the part of the Chicago members to secure the repeal of the decision made by Assistant Secretary Richardson, in the absence of Mr. Boutwell, whereby pig tin was excluded from the operations of the Chicago Rebate bill.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Senator Caldwell this morning stated that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had decided to report in his favor. This is not correct. The Committee have examined the evidence submitted to the Senate by the Kansas Legislature, and it is understood the majority are ready to report that the proofs adduced by that testimony are not sufficient to warrant a resolution of expulsion. Something very different from, and additional to the testimony taken by the Kansas Legislature, has been presented to the Committee in the information that there are witnesses now present in Washington who were not examined by the Kansas Legislature, but who are willing to testify to more serious facts than the testimony now before the Committee discloses. The Committee is now considering whether it will report the fact to the Senate, with recommendation that a Special Committee be created with authority to send for persons and papers, or that like authority be accorded it for that purpose. The principal movers in this investigation against Caldwell are confident that the latter course will be adopted. A petition, signed by 400 of the leading Republicans of Kansas will shortly be presented to the Senate, praying that it will give the Committee on Privileges and Elections power to send for persons and papers in order that the important omissions in the testimony taken before the Kansas Legislature may be supplied by oral evidence.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The first day of work on Dawes' Tariff substitute has resulted in disposition of four lines, and a vote to close the debate on salt in thirty minutes more. Tea and coffee were stricken out of the bill without a division, and the duty on bituminous coal was raised from 50 to 75 cents per ton, midway between the present rate and that in the bill.

BROWNING'S ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of O. H. Browning, late Secretary of the Interior, now residing at Quincy, Ill., were recently settled at the Treasury Department. The balance showed that, as Trustee of the Great Indian Fund, the Government owed Mr. Browning exactly one cent.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The representative of the Peoria whiskey interests in Washington states that he is convinced that Congress will consolidate the taxes upon whiskey, making one uniform tax of 65 cents.

THE AMNESTY BILL

taken up by the Senate to-day is that passed by the House on the 15th of January, and excepts the customary three classes from its provisions. The understanding this evening is that the voting upon the amendments will begin at 3 o'clock to-morrow, at which time the five-minute rule shall take effect, and that the bill shall be finally disposed of at to-morrow's session. The advocates of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights amendment are confident that they will succeed in attaching it to the bill, and that they can then command the two-thirds necessary for the passage of amnesty. The concurrence of the House in the Civil Rights amendment is doubtful, but plans are maturing which will reach the same end through other means before the end of the session.

[To the Associated Press.]

TAX ON JUDGES' SALARIES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on salaries of Judges of the United States Courts, whose commissions date subsequent to the passage of the funding act, can only be refunded from the date of the approval of the act. To those whose commissions dated after the approval of the act tax be refunded from the date of their commission.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated H. Brainard Postmaster of Iowa City, Iowa.

WORKINGMEN'S CALL ON MR. BOUTWELL.

A Committee of workingmen from New York had an interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day. The Secretary received them kindly, and agreed with the Committee that there had clearly been an evasion of the eight-hour law, and stated to the Chairman of the Committee that proper action would be taken in the premises and orders immediately sent to New York to have the law enforced on the new Post Office and Custom House buildings. The Committee then waited on the President to thank him for his kindness and courtesy in regard to their interests. The President said he had instructed the Attorney-General to prepare an order for the immediate enforcement of the eight-hour law on all Government works.

COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGMENT.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment in the case of Joseph A. Ware against the United States for claimant. Ware was a Treasury Clerk, and his salary was docked $86 for absence by reason of sickness, notwithstanding the physician's certificate was produced. Ware contended that the Secretary of the Treasury had no legal right to deduct from salaries, and that a physician's certificate was unnecessary, but if produced was conclusive of the duty of the Secretary to pay the salary provided by law. The Court decided for the claimant on both grounds.

NAVAL SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The finding of the Naval General Courtmartial in the case of Captain Thomas H Stevens, who commanded the Guerriere, by which he was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for three years, has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with copies of the report and maps of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for an interoceanic ship-canal.

SETTLERS' RELIEF.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing the issue of one thousand breech-loaders and ammunition to the authorities of Montana for defence against the Indians.

LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the bill providing that the Presidential election in Louisiana shall be held on the same day with the State election, the first Monday in November. He said the object of the bill was to avoid the trouble and expense of two elections in succession.

Mr. MORTON said that an additional advantage of the change would be that the Presidential election would get the benefit of the protection now provided by the law for a State election.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's statement was an admission that his bill was designed to enable Congress to control, by indirection, the Presidential election, in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON denied that he had admitted any such thing, and asked Mr. Trumbull whether he wanted to have the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana renewed, and the Presidential election held under such circumstances that it could be controlled by Ku-Klux. If he did he might fitly oppose this bill; but if he was in favor of an honest election, he ought to support it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton had stated that the object of the bill was to place the election under the protection of an act of Congress, and he asked where Congress got the authority to interfere with the Presidential election, in the face of the express provision of the Constitution that it is to be held in each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof direct. He knew not what the protection spoken of by Mr. Morton might mean. It might be the protection afforded by the suspension of the habeas corpus and presence of the military powers. He was in favor of an honest election by a free people, and for that reason he was opposed to unconstitutional Congressional supervision.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull was in favor of an honest election, but opposed to the means by which it could be secured, like the man who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] [illegible] knew that the election law to which [illegible] provided for the [illegible] at the polls of two inspectors, one of each party, to see that the ballots were fairly cast and counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Does not the Senator know that beyond that you may do as you did in the City of New York, send escaped convicts from the Penitentiary to arrest voters?

Mr. MORTON. I have heard that before, but I have never heard it proved, and I do not believe it.

Mr. BAYARD suggested that as Mr. Morton had sought to remind the Senate of the scenes of 1868 in Louisiana, it might be well to recall the scenes of 1871, when the Federal authorities interfered in quarrels of a party of which the Senator (Mr. Morton) was so distinguished an ornament, and settled them by force of arms.

Mr. MORTON. There were some disturbances in Louisiana last fall and during the winter, but I believe that the authors of them have now joined the ranks of the Senator's (Mr. Bayard's) friends.

Mr. BAYARD. If the Senator means that my answer is that, he must be very ignorant of what my political affiliations are, or very reckless in his charges.

Mr. MORTON. If we are to infer anything from the Senator's remark, it is that those who have gone into this Liberal movement are not his political friends. We know what hopes have been held out to those who went to Cincinnati that the Democrats would father their little enterprise and adopt their candidate. [illegible] know better in a few weeks what the Democracy will do.

Mr. BAYARD. The Senator from Indiana will probably be wiser three weeks hence than he is now. By that time he may know what the position of the great Democratic party, for which I make no pretence to speak, is, and what that great organization intends to do for the benefit of this country, but he cannot know it until so erected representatives of the party have spoken. Perhaps he will have learned, too, by that time to appreciate the motives of a political opponent whose object in legislating is not that laws shall be made to benefit by indirection or otherwise the party to which he is attached, but that laws shall be made that shall conserve the liberties of all the people, whether they are his political opponents or his political friends.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the bill, and, with reference to the New Orleans troubles in 1868, said it was well-known that riots would not have occurred but for the action of the then Secretary of War in suppressing the telegram sent by the military commander in New Orleans, notifying the President that a riot was imminent, and there were many who believed that the telegram was suppressed with the design of letting the riot occur, and making use of it as a pretext for the harsh measures contemplated at that time by the party in power.

POST OFFICE BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and unfinished business, the Post Office Appropriation bill, came up.

The amendment offered by Mr. NYE yesterday, and pending at adjournment, was agreed to, and the bill then passed.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. NYE, the vote on the bill fixing the time for elections in Washington and Idaho Territories was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Goat Island bill and have it read twice.

Without [illegible] the motion the Senate, on motion of Mr. BOREMAN, [illegible] House General Amnesty bill and addressed the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the Supplemental Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FERRY, (Conn.), raised a point that the motion was not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT decided that it was in order.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed from the decision of the Chair. After a long discussion of the question of order, on motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend so as to provide before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of the act he shall swear that he is not and has not been at any time within two years preceding the passage of this act a member of either the Invisible Empire of America, the White Brotherhood, or the Constitutional Union Guard, nor any branch of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the bill so as to grant universal amnesty.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the adoption of Mr. Sumner's bill as a substitute for the Amnesty bill, for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity for a fair vote on the question of Civil Rights, and said he believed that if that question were out of the way a General Amnesty bill would pass the Senate by a three-fourths vote. He thought, however, that there was very little chance of an Amnesty bill passing the Senate until the House should have had an opportunity to vote on the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that when he heard Mr. Boreman, one of the earliest, and most zealous advocates of proscription, call up and advocate the Amnesty bill this morning he had hailed it as a sign that the time had come at last when all political disabilities were to be removed; but he now saw that he was mistaken, and that this Amnesty bill, like its predecessors, was to be tampered with and killed off by indirection.

Mr. SHERMAN said that both the Civil Rights bill and Amnesty bill were necessary in order to produce peace and harmony through the country.

Mr. STEWART expressed the opinion that the policy of exclusion was unwise, and that it had operated as a great obstacle to the success of reconstruction. He therefore favored the passage of the Amnesty bill, and opposed Mr. Sumner's amendment.

Mr. BOREMAN said there were some things in the Civil Rights bill that he favored, but he certainly would not vote to substitute it for the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON withdrew his amendment.

An agreement was made that the general debate on the bill and amendments shall terminate at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and that the bill shall be set out.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House took up the Supplementary Apportionment bill, increasing the aggregate number, 283 Representatives, as fixed by the Apportionment law of this session, to 292, the additional nine being given to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, to be elected by separate districts, except for the Forty-third Congress, when they may be elected on a general ticket.

Mr. MERCUR, who reported the bill from the Judiciary Committee, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

The bill passed without division.

BRIDGE BILL PASSED.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across St. Croix Lake, at Hudson, Wis., was taken up and passed.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, on the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. DAWES stated that the reduction in revenue, which he estimated would be effected if the bill should become a law, was $40,000,000. Mr. Dawes moved to strike out the items of tea and coffee. The question of free tea and coffee gave rise to a lengthy discussion, participated in by Messrs. KELLEY, BECK, WOOD, COX, KERR, RANDALL, BANKS, MORGAN, POTTER, and FARNSWORTH. At the close of the discussion the duties on tea and coffee were struck out of the bill.

Mr. RITCHIE moved to increase the duty on bituminous coal and shale from 50 cents to $1 per ton.

Mr. FOSTER (Pa) moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

The subject also gave rise to a lengthy discussion. At the close of the discussion Mr. Ritchie's amendment was rejected.

Mr. M'GREW moved to make the rate 75 cents a ton. Agreed to—80 to 78.

Mr. FOSTER'S motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a new item was inserted as follows: On culm of coal 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. DUELL moved to amend the item of salt by making the duty 12 instead of 8 cents per pound.

The salt question gave rise to another long discussion, which had closed when the Committee, at half-past 4, rose, and the House took a recess until half-past 7, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

ARMY BILLS.

The bill that was before the House at adjournment last evening to enable honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands, came up first in order, and was recommitted.

The following bills were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed:

House bill to amend the act of the 22d of February, 1865, to establish and protect National Cemeteries.

Mr. SLOCUM reported the House bill providing that all retired officers of the army shall be retired at their actual, not their brevet rank, and with the pay prescribed for retired officers of the same rank in the regular army. The bill gave rise to a long discussion, the opposition to it being on the ground that it was intended to apply to existing cases instead of being confined to the future.

At the close of the discussion Mr. HALE moved an amendment that the bill shall not apply to the cases of officers heretofore retired under the provisions of the law. Negatived.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill then passed without a division.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide that minors shall not be enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians was concurred in.

The Senate bill to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges or land warrants by claim agents and attorneys was passed, with an amendment.

The Senate bill to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster General of the army was reported, and gave rise to considerable discussion on the point whether this bill should be amended by making the Paymaster General's rank that of a Colonel. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House adjourned.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—PASSED UP—Propellers Fountain City, Northern Light, Ocean, Japan; barks Monarch, General Burnside; schooners George W. Holt, Julia Willard, W. F. Allen, John L. Gross, Evaline Bates.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Mary Ward; bark Carrier; brig Roscius; schooners Minnie Williams, Swallow, Otter, Tempest.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8—Evening.—PASSED UP—Propellers Merchant, Meteor, Gross, Gordon Campbell, Idaho; schooners Carrington, Laura, Belle, Oneida.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers J. Story, William Cowell; schooner D. P. Rhodes.

WIND—Southwest.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1 a. m.—A falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain will prevail on Thursday from the Ohio Valley northward, and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States. Partially cloudy weather is probable for New England and the middle Atlantic States, with easterly to southerly winds, and for the Southern States, with southerly winds. A rising barometer and northwesterly winds will extend southeastward over the northwest and upper lake region. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

The M. Ds. in Council.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—At the session of the American Medical Association, a report was received from the Committee on Medical Education, suggesting that no more charters be granted for Medical Colleges which do not adopt the plan for education indorsed by the Association, and that the Legislatures be asked to revoke all charters for colleges not adopting the plan of the Association, and that no delegate be admitted from institutions refusing to adopt such plan. A resolution, that physicians attending families by contract, or by the year, or who bid for practice at less rate than the regular graduates shall be classed among irregular practitioners, was adopted.

FOREIGN.

Fearful Destruction of Life by Floods in India.

The London Times Again on the American Claims.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The London *Times* of April 26, in an editorial on the Alabama Treaty, says: "The English Government, which anxiously desired to settle this matter, and has proved its sincerity both by its demeanor in negotiation and the importance of its concessions, finds the business, after the conclusion of two treaties, as far from an end as ever, and Americans who may have suffered losses by the depredations of cruisers must give up the hope of compensation because their national representatives have preferred claims which they now see are not founded in justice. Our duty to our country, a proper regard to her dignity and safety, not to speak of a care for the rights of neutrals in future wars, compel us to abide by our position in this last phase of our controversy, and promptly refuse to submit to arbitration on the terms indicated in the American case. The treaty is not dead, but suspended, and its operation may be revived when the American Government is willing to admit the justice of the British interpretation. It will become the British Government to treat any new overtures with dignity and courtesy, neither seeking them, nor repelling them if they come."

LONDON, May 8.—The papers generally, in their articles upon the American Presidential question, assert that the re-election of President Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Tribunal.

Right Hon Russell Gurney, the English member of the British and American Joint Claims Commission, and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, have arrived in Liverpool from America.

The Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, has presented his letters of credence.

It is said that £450,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and a rise in the rate of discount is expected to-morrow.

The city papers, this afternoon, announce that a number of forged drafts, purporting to have been drawn by "Sewell & Neshew," of Manchester, on the Union Bank of London, which were negotiated in the United States, have made their appearance here.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Arrived—The steamship Italia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 8.—Arrived—The steamship Hermann, from New York.

LONDON, May 8.—The majority of the Erie Railway shareholders here have combined in making [illegible] Scott President of the American Board, and Scott has telegraphed sufficient assurances, and the combination is considered successful.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 8.—The speech of Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier, in the National Assembly on Saturday, wherein he pointed out the abuses practised upon the army by contractors, has created a great sensation in Government circles. Rouher has given notice that he will question the Government on the 15th instant relative to the measures which have been taken to reform the alleged abuses. The Committee on War Contracts of the Assembly have tendered the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier a banquet, which will take place on Monday next.

Marshal Bazaine has taken up his residence at Versailles, where he holds himself ready for whatever disposition the Government may see fit to make of his case. It is probable that he will be arrested soon. The Commission on Capitulations, in their report, praise the commandant of Phalsbourg for his brave and obstinate defence of that fortress, and recommend that he be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They also exonerate the commanders of Neubreisch of all blame for the capitulation of that place.

A review of the troops stationed in and around Paris is announced to take place on the 19th instant.

The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to rebuild the Hotel de Ville, which was destroyed by the Communists. The new structure will cost $6,750,000 francs.

PARIS, May 8.—Marshal Bazaine surrendered himself on Tuesday night to stand trial by Court-Martial.

In the Assembly, to-day, General Chanzy moved that the preamble of the bill constituting the Court Martial be amended so as to recite that this Court is assembled on the demand of the Commission on Capitulation, and the preamble as submitted by the Government states that the Court Martial is called on the demand of Marshal Bazaine, Minister of War. General Cissey opposed the amendment, but it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. It is believed that this vote will force General Cissey to resign.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 8.—Legitimist journals here insist that the battle of Oroquieta was not decisive of the fate of the Carlist rising. Don Carlos writes on the 6th, to the Duchess of Madrid, that the prospects are excellent; that he could announce good news, but refrains from prudent motives. The [illegible] leader has returned to France, and assert that the insurrectionary forces are masters of all Biscay and important points in Guipuzcoa, and hold possession of the railway between Miranda and Irun. That bands, under Castello and Alegre are active in the Catalonian provinces, and others are hovering on the borders of Teruel and Tarragona.

MADRID, May 8—Evening.—Official despatches from the north state that the insurgents have disappeared from Guipuzcoa, and only a small band remains in the Province of Saragossa. Of the Carlist forces in Navarre 429 have surrendered to the Government troops, and the remainder have dispersed.

The Governor of Pampeluna telegraphs to the Minister of War that Don Carlos has recrossed the frontier, accompanied only by a priest, and is now in France.

PARIS, May 8—Evening.—The latest news received here by the friends of Don Carlos is, that he has from 7,000 to 8,000 men in Biscay, well armed and well supplied with provisions and ammunitions, Elio commands the Carlist forces in Navarre, and Fristany those in Catalonia.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—Mr. Pryor, Chairman of the Race Committee, and Brown, will go to Digby this week, to arrange matters connected with the race. The latter goes into training here.

OTTAWA, May 8.—In the House last night Sir O. T. Honck said that a week ago, in making the financial statement, he anticipated the possibility of his having to make a change in the Canadian tariff on account of the tariff changes in the United States. The Government had learned that last night the President had signed a bill making important tariff changes to operate from the 1st of July next, repealing the duties on tea and coffee. The Canadian Government, therefore, proposed that, from the 1st of July next, the duties on tea and coffee imported into the Dominion should be repealed. He gave notice that, on Friday next, he would move for permission to do so. Grave inconvenience had followed the uncertainty prevalent for months in the United States as to what would be done with regard to those articles, but the Canadian Government designed to prevent anything of the kind here, and hence the promptitude of the Government's decision of its policy.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special from Matamoras says: "Trevino's force has been reduced by desertion to eleven pieces of artillery, 700 infantry, and 600 cavalry. His army is completely demoralized, being destitute, and a majority of its officers are shoeless and dismounted, their animals being unable to walk; the men, without pay or food, are stealing and begging. The country is cleaned of horses, cattle, and small stock, and the whole army is afraid of Cevallo's pursuing them. Should the Government forces appear, Trevino's army would dissolve and abandon their wagons, artillery, and everything. It is evident that Trevino never intended to attack Matamoras. He was told that the National Guards would open the city to him, and when undeceived he retired. Trevino says that Juarez is certain to be overthrown by this or another revolution. There is no confidence between the officers and men of the revolutionary forces."

The *Herald's* Mexican special says: "The universal opinion among the leaders here is that Diaz is dead, and the report of his being in Jalisco is untrue. Nothing is known of the Government operations in the interior. There are no signs of a force coming hither. Many commissions from the interior are here. They expected to buy arms after Matamoras was taken, and regard the failure as a deathblow to the revolutionary cause."

INDIA.

LONDON, May 8.—A telegram from Bombay brings intelligence of most disastrous floods in the southern part of British India. The town of Vellore, in the Presidency of Madras, has suffered terribly. Many of the inhabitants were drowned, to the number, it was stated, of a thousand. Fifteen thousand of the inhabitants of the town lost everything they possessed, the water having washed away their houses, and left them perfectly destitute. The despatch, yesterday, stating that there had been a flood in Melbourne, Australia, whereby 400 persons were drowned, is an error. It undoubtedly referred to the above-mentioned disaster.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Emperor William will soon go to Ems to drink the waters.

Bismarck retires to his estates, and will abstain from active participation in affairs for several months.

The *Provincial Correspondence* reports that the Pope declines to receive Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador from Germany, and pronounces the action of the Holy Father as a striking evidence of his want of appreciation of German kindliness and disposition to conciliate.

ILLINOIS.

Agricultural Society Report—Reward for Arrest of a Murderer—Suicide of a Young Woman—A Serious Runaway Accident, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 8.—The eighth volume of the State Agricultural Society Reports, for the years 1869 and 1870, has just been sent out to the various County Agricultural Societies in the State, and to the members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly.

The Governor was informed yesterday of the murder of James Hicks, of Union County, in this State, by his brother, William Hicks. The killing is said to have been entirely unprovoked, and in order that the murderer may be arrested, the Governor will offer a reward for his arrest.

The County Clerk of Perry has informed the Governor of the death of S. A. Beard, the sheriff of said county. As the regular election will be held next fall, the Coroner will be the acting Sheriff until then.

Arrangements are being perfected for the annual decoration of the graves of Union soldiers who are buried here and at Camp Butler.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 8—Miss Mary Doolin, a young woman but 19 years of age, committed suicide, on Sunday night last, at Beardstown, by leaping into the Illinois River, and drowning herself. Betrayed and forsaken by the one she loved is believed to have impelled her to the fatal step. The unfortunate young woman had lived most of her life in Jacksonville, where she leaves a father, brothers, and other relatives, to mourn her sad and untimely death.

This afternoon, about 6 o'clock, at Waverly, in Morgan County, just after Miss Lizzie Loudermilk, of Auburn, Ill., a school-teacher, and a Miss Plain had taken their seats in a carriage drawn by two spirited horses, the animals took fright and ran away at a furious rate. In a moment the two ladies were thrown from the carriage, and Miss Loudermilk was so badly injured that the physicians who were called to attend her express the opinion that she will not survive. Miss Plain had a collar-bone broken by the accident, and sustained other painful injuries. Mr. Curtis, of Waverly, who was driving the team, and his little son, who sat beside him in the carriage, escaped with slight bruises.

G. A. R.

Meeting of the National Encampment at Cleveland—Army of the Potomac Reunion Banquet.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met this morning. None but members of the society were admitted. The Commander-in-Chief of the organization, General Burnside, addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said that, during the past year, he had used his best efforts to further such legislation in Congress as would benefit his comrades. He was not in favor of the Bounty Land bill, because he felt that the remainder of the public land should be kept for actual settlers, and the benefits that would be derived for such a bill would not compensate for the public harm. In regard to the various measures proposed to secure larger pensions for disabled comrades, he said that if the efforts of his comrades were concentrated on some well considered plan to secure liberal provisions for those entitled to it, nearer justice could be secured. General Burnside congratulated the Encampment on the general healthy condition of the Order, and hoped the coming year would prove more prosperous. He said they were not assembled to consult as to what is best for our own personal interests, nor as to what is most conducive to the success of any political party, but as representatives of an organization composed of survivors of the struggle made by the loyal people of our country for the preservation of our National Government. While they should [illegible] their [illegible] extreme, they should also declare [illegible] toward their late enemies in the field, who have now, or may hereafter, recognize the great wrong they have done our country, and that he fully indorses the theory of forgiving those who fought against us, and granting them all the amnesty which Congress may deem right and proper. But he found it more difficult to forgive those men in the North, who had all light before them, who, when our comrades were in the field risking everything, sat in safe quarters at home, and either croaked at the inefficiency of the army, or shivered with fear to such an extent as to make them ask for compromise.

The business meeting of the Society Cavalry Corps of Armies of the United States met at 11:30. General Sheridan, the President, upon taking the chair, expressed pleasure at meeting so many veteran troops, and hoped the meeting would give itself to the work of effecting a permanent organization. Some changes in the name and constitution seemed necessary, and a committee had been charged with the work of preparing a report on the subject.

The Committee offered an amended constitution, which, after discussion, was adopted. The constitution declares that this Society shall be known as the Society of Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac and of Cavalry of the Armies of the United States. It provides that any honorably discharged officer or soldier, who, at any time, served in said cavalry, shall be entitled to membership and all officers who served in the cavalry of the Shenandoah are considered as belonging to the Society. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by some Western members at the course of the Society in this matter, and several left the meeting.

This evening the reunion was celebrated with a grand banquet at the Central Rink. The building was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, etc. Between 300 and 400 guests sat down to the tables. A large number of ladies and gentlemen occupied the galleries.

The following is a list of toasts:

1. Army of the Potomac and Gettysburg. Responded to by General George G. Meade.
2. The President of the United States. General C. Devens, Jr.
3. The Army and Navy. General Joseph Hooker.
4. The Union. General G. H. Sharpe.
5. The Armies of the West. General J. C. Lee.
6. The Cavalry, and Sheridan's Ride. Lieutenant-General Philip Sheridan.
7. The veteran heroes of the rank and file. Governor Lucius Fairchild.
8. Ohio in the war. General J. W. Keifer.
9. The Grand Army of the Republic. General A. E. Burnside.
10. Our dead heroes. Drank standing and in silence.

MICHIGAN.

Confession of a Self-Accused Murderer—Progress of the Impeachment Trial, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 8.—General H. W. Duffield, of the Leland Iron Furnace, has arrived here, and states that the earlier reports of the fire there are exaggerated. The casting shop and elevator only are destroyed, at a loss of about $15,000.

A man named William Smith, under arrest here to-day for placing obstruction on the railroad track, has declared that he murdered Denison Miller in Greenfield, last fall, and committed a large number of minor crimes. He is supposed to be insane.

LANSING, May 8.—Adam Woolove and Charles Conley testified to having taken licenses on land and improved them, which lands were sold over their heads to other parties after nearly six years' occupancy. John T. Moore swore to trading a horse for lands with a clerk in the Land Office. L. W. Wing swore to the land speculations of another clerk. Obed Smith, having received large quantities of land, found that subsequent applications for it were preferred to his. Richard S. Thomas contrived to avoid telling anything. M. O. Robinson showed the exercise of some partiality in the Land Office toward certain dealers.

FIRES.

Ten Prominent Buildings Destroyed at Grand Rapids—The Business Portion of Ingersoll, Canada, Burned.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 8.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the Opera House Block, containing besides Squiers' Opera House, Marshall's European Hotel, six stores, a paint and putty factory, and a flouring-mill. Before a general alarm could be given, the entire basement, occupied by Ridell & Co., painters, etc., was in flames, but the firemen found no trouble in subduing them, and, for a time, apparently, they had control of the fire. Soon, however, owing probably to the peculiar construction of the building, the fire gradually worked through the basement, and almost instantly the Opera House proper was enveloped in flames. For nearly an hour twelve streams of water seemed to make no impression on the fire, and this morning the entire block is one mass of ruins. All the scenery and fixtures were burned, and but a small portion of the hotel furniture was saved. The house was to have been opened to the public next week. The building was a complete loss to Mr. J. W. Squiers, who also owned the planing-mill, there not being a farthing of insurance on this block. The loss is estimated this morning at between $75,000 and $100,000. This is the second $100,000 fire in this city within a week.

INGERSOLL, Canada, May 8.—A fire last night destroyed nearly the entire business part of this town. Two men were burned to death. The sufferers include the Niagara District Bank, the *Chronicle* office, the Exchange Hotel, and the principal dry goods and grocery stores. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—By a fire on Sacramento street, above Kearney, last evening, three Chinamen, a Chinese woman, and a child were burned to death.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 8.—A despatch from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., says that the house of C. Quinlan, in that city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The furniture was mostly saved. The loss is about $3,000, with no insurance, and was the work of an incendiary. An attempt was also made to fire the house of T. J. Dacy, but failed.

SELMA, Ala., May 8.—Four stores were destroyed here by fire this morning. Loss, $75,000; partially insured.

PARIS, KY., May 8.—The Court House here is burning, and Clerk's office also will be burned. Records saved.

Photographers' National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The third annual convention of the National Photographers' Association met at the Polytechnic Hall, this morning. The attendance was very large, and from all parts of the Union. The President, A. V. Borgardus, of New York, presided, and delivered a brief address. Letters were read from Anthony, of New York, Loomis, of Boston, and others, regretting their inability to be present. Treasurer Wilson's report was read, showing the flourishing condition of the Association. The President awarded gold and silver medals for the greatest improvements on photographs in 1870. First, to Lyman G. Bigelow; second, to Colonel Wilcox. Medals for 1871 were awarded to John R. Clemens, and Scoville & Beudaud Brothers, of Baltimore. An amendment to the Constitution, making the Secretary elective every year, the same as the other officers, was offered by Secretary Wilson, and adopted, after which Secretary Wilson offered his resignation, which was laid on the table. The report of the Executive Committee was read, giving a flattering account of the Association, and stating that 224 new members had joined it during the year. An essay was then delivered by A. S. Southworth, of Boston. President Bogardus then delivered the annual address, in which he discussed the object and scope of the Association, its past, and probable future, and drew a highly flattering picture of its usefulness; 150 new members have joined the Association since it convened, making the full membership about 1,150, a result far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the originators of the Association.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The St. Louis railroad party left for home this morning. They will stop a day at Salt Lake, and reach St. Louis on Tuesday morning.

Laura D. Fair has applied for a change of venue for her second trial.

The Olympia & Chehalis Railroad, to run from the terminus of the Northern Pacific, or Grey's Harbor, on the Pacific, was incorporated yesterday.

A Man and His Daughter Killed by an Electric Ball.

Lone Jack, Mo., (April 30.) Correspondence of the Independence Sentinel.

During the rain that fell here on last evening from a cloud from the southeast, fell an electric ball, striking the north side and west end of Mr. David Thomas' house, killing him and a grown daughter. All the family, consisting of nine persons, were in the room at the time, but none except the father and daughter were even stunned by the shock. The young lady was sitting near the end of the house, when the electricity came through and killed her instantly. Mr. Thomas was sitting, leaning against the north side near a widow. Two particles of the electric fluid passed in above the window to his head, and set his hair on fire, so shocking him that he died in a short time, though the fire was extinguished by his son, and water applied to him freely to effect his recovery.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The State Convention Called to Be Held June 12.

Conversations with Eminent Democrats from the Interior.

The Feeling for Greeley and Brown Everywhere Strong and Increasing.

Meeting of the Democratic Editors of the State.

State Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Committee of the State of Illinois met, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the office of M. W. Fuller, No. 20 Union Central Block, Samuel A. Buckmaster, of Alton, in the chair. The following gentlemen of the Committee were present: Colonel Daniel Cameron, of Cook; David A. Gage, of Cook; George W. Davis, of Greene, proxy for Hon. A. G. Burr; Melville W. Fuller, of Cook; Colonel Edward S. Joslyn, of Kane, proxy for August M. Herrington; William Shannon, of Carroll; B. W. Seaton, of Henry; William Hanley, [illegible] Merritt, of Sangamon; Archibald A. Glenn, of Brown; Samuel A. Buckmaster, of Madison; J. P. Robinson, of Richland; John Q. Harmon, of Alexander, proxy for William H. Green; George S. Kimberly, of Cook, Secretary.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE

was represented by Mr Cameron, of the Chicago *News*; C. L. Spencer, of the *Valley Clarion*; Merritt, of the Springfield *Register*; Tufts, of the Centralia *Democrat*; Benton, of the Jonesboro *Gazette*; Patterson, of the Oquawka *Spectator*; Taft, of the Salem *Advocate*; Thornton, of the Fulton *Ledger*; Haynes, of the Mount Vernon *Free Press*; Moudy, of *Moudy's Paper*, Richview; Seaton, of the Cambridge *Chronicle*; Davidson, of the Fulton *Democrat*, and Charles H. Whittaker, editor of the Macomb *Eagle*. These gentlemen were present by courtesy, and in the capacity of interested listeners and advisers.

THE BUSINESS

of the morning consisted simply in calling the roll, and requesting the local reporters present to confine their efforts to such portions of the proceedings as the Committee might desire to spread before the public. This being done, a recess was taken until 2:30 o'clock.

At that hour the Committee and journalists met in the same room. Mr. Benton, editor of the Jonesboro *Gazette*, alarmed by the number of local editors present, expressed the opinion that the Committee had better abdicate in their favor. The suggestion was disregarded, and the Committee proceeded to business.

A member presented the following:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the State of Illinois meet in convention at Springfield on the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention which is to assemble at —, in the State of —, on — day of August, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary to subserve the best interests of the country.

Mr. Shannon presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of the State of Illinois be authorized to issue a call for a State Convention of the party, to be held fourteen days prior to the day fixed for the assembling of the National Convention of the Democratic party.

The substitute was adopted, after which the Committee adjourned without day.

CONVERSATION WITH PERSONS

from different localities developed the fact that the feeling for Greeley was everywhere strong and increasing.

Archibald A. Glenn, of the Ninth District, said that he thought that the Cincinnati nominations would take off a large portion of the Democrats of his locality, and a majority of the Republicans. All the people of his region admired Mr Greeley as a consistent man, and a man of principle. They preferred, however, to await the action of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. G. L. Haynes, of Jefferson County, said that his people preferred to await the action of the Convention. Between Grant and Greeley, they were all for Greeley. Some of them were for Greeley in any event. They were divided in opinion as to the Convention's making a separate nomination. He thought a majority favored its making no nomination at all.

Colonel Joslyn, of Elgin, represented A. M. Herrington in the Committee, by proxy, for the second District. The feeling in the vicinity of Elgin was increasing for Greeley all the while. The general impression among Democrats there was that the Convention should not make a nomination.

Sam. Buckmaster, of Alton, said that he was going to vote for Greeley, anyhow. He thought that a majority of the Democrats in his locality preferred that the Convention should make no separate nomination.

Mr. Benton, of Jonesboro, said that the Democrats in Southern Illinois liked Greeley, but would await the action of the National Convention.

The Democratic Editors.

The editors, whose names are given above, met at Phil. Conley's restaurant, Central Union Block, at 10 o'clock in the morning. There was a general discussion of the situation, and at 11 o'clock, desiring to convene with the Executive Committee, a recess was taken, and all went above to Mr. Fuller's office. At 3 o'clock, the business of the Committee being finished, they again descended into the basement. Mr. Cameron occupied the chair, and Mr. Benton acted as Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following, presented at the morning meeting by Mr. Merritt, was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the Democratic editors of Illinois hereby indorse and approve the principles and the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention and do respectfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the Democratic National Convention the candidates chosen by said Cincinnati Convention.

The following substitute for the above had also been presented to the meeting by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That the portion of the Democratic press here present will be governed by the action of the National Democratic Convention in the coming campaign, and will await its action.

Mr. Moudy, of Richview, said that he thought the Democratic press of Illinois should indorse the Cincinnati movement, since it had already been indorsed by the prominent Democratic politicians of the country. The substitute of Mr. Bouton gave the impression that the Democratic papers would not follow the lead of the Democratic Convention. Such was not the fact, however. Every editor present would support it. But, pending the action of the Convention, the speaker thought it could do no harm to advocate the claims of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Cameron offered the following as a substitute for the original resolution of Mr. Merritt, and the substitute offered by Mr. Bonton:

Resolved, That the true policy of the Democracy at the present time is to await the action of the representatives of the party when assembled in National Convention.

Resolved, That should the Democratic National Convention indorse the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, we pledge our hearty support of the ticket.

Mr. C. L. Spencer, editor of the *Valley Clarion*, of Chester, moved the adoption of Mr. Cameron's resolutions.

MR. CAMERON

gave his reasons for presenting them. He said that the Democratic party was at the present time involved in a fog. We cannot tell what a day or an hour may bring forth. No one of those present thought ten days ago that Horace Greeley would be presented by the Cincinnati Convention as a Presidential candidate for the suffrages of the country. Neither did any one believe that the Democratic party would have shown such a disposition to accept him. There were six months in which to act. It was impossible to tell what the developments of the future might be. It was doubtful if it was advisable to pass any resolution on this subject of the nominations. If a resolution was passed it need only intimate that, if the Convention saw fit to indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown, the Democratic newspapers would support the ticket. Mr. Cameron said he could not consistently go further. The support of Greeley and Brown must come from the Democratic party if it came from anywhere. It could not be advantageously given if the members of the party went skirmishing around one way and another, according to the wishes, views, and predilections of each.

MR. TUFTS,

of the Centralia *Democrat*, didn't believe that the Democratic party should wag at the tail of anything. Each man present should be governed in the management of his paper by the views of the people of his own locality. If it was found, upon investigation, that the people were ready to take the bull by the horns and push forward the movement, then each newspaper should take its cue accordingly.

MR. MERRITT,

of the Springfield *Register*, presented his views at some length. An expression of opinion in that meeting was binding on no one. The course advised in his resolution was desirable, because it encouraged the brethren of other States to go forward, and helped to mould and solidify public opinion in favor of the candidates. Four-fifths of the strength of the new movement must come from the Democratic party. Who made the opinion of people and of parties? The newspapers, most certainly. Then let that opinion be expressed, and the result desired would be accomplished. It was not the intention to abandon the Democratic organization, or to produce any disruption in it. Let the Democratic editors of Illinois take an advanced position, and encourage their brethren in other parts of the country to action.

OTHER REMARKS.

Mr. Cameron again spoke in favor of his resolution.

The resolutions were read, and reread, and changed about to show all their colors, like a kaleidoscope.

Several unimportant motions were made.

Colonel Patterson, of the Oquawka *Spectator*, said that it was not the policy of the Democratic party to await the action of anything. He approved of an immediate indorsement of the nominees.

Mr. Tufts again affirmed his belief in the local editorial doctrine. Every editor should decide for himself.

Mr. Bouton thought that the Democratic editors of the State had no right to forestall the action of the Democratic Convention. The people of Southern Illinois, although worn down by the ague, that fatal national disease, were willing to await the action of that body.

Mr. Moudy, of Richview, said that the people of his section were in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Thornton presumed his people were in favor of Greeley and Brown to a certain extent, but he did not think they desired to dictate a policy to the National Convention.

Mr. Haynes, of Mount Vernon, was in favor of awaiting the action of the Convention, without any expression of opinion here.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The second of the resolutions of Mr. Cameron was finally adopted, pledging the fraternity of the State to support Greeley and Brown if indorsed by the Democratic National Convention.

Colonel Patterson, of Oquawka, moved that when the meeting adjourned it adjourn to meet in Peoria on Wednesday, the 12th of June, all Democratic editors to be invited.

On motion of Mr. Seaton, of the Cambridge *Chronicle*, the editors present signed the call to the Peoria meeting.

The meeting adjourned without day.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Row on State Street.

On Monday last a young gentleman brought a pair of pants to be altered to Samuels' tailor shop, No. 360 State street. On Tuesday evening he called, found fault with the alterations that had been made, and directed some changes. Yesterday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, he called again, and found more fault; said the pants were spoiled, and Samuels would have to pay for them. Upon this, Samuels threw the pants aside, opened the door and told his visitor to leave, and, indeed, pushed him out. The young man then put his fist through a large pane of glass in the door, and struck Samuels' wife, and it is stated that he also drew a revolver. Samuels then came out of the store, and the two had a fight; Samuels struck several blows, and the young man knocked Samuels down. In the scuffle, the young man lost a diamond, worth sixty dollars, from a ring, and accused Samuels of stealing it, calling him by the worst names he could think of. By this time, several policemen arrived on the scene, but no arrests were made. The young man went off, as he said, to get a warrant and have Samuels put in prison for stealing his diamond. This talk about stealing the diamond was taken as a piece of invention and bravado by the great crowd which had gathered round. About ten minutes later, when the crowd had dispersed, a little boy picked up the lost diamond from the sidewalk and delivered it to his father, in the cigar store, No. 358 State street.

A Regular Bridgeport Row.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening officers Berger and O'Day, of the Archer avenue Sub-Station, were informed by a woman that bloody work was in progress in the basement of No. 397 Archer avenue, a saloon. They hurried thither, and [illegible] a man, who was being pounded to death inside. Berger and O'Day entered, and saw two or three men beating and kicking a man who seemed to be lying insensible on the floor. One of the assailants, named John Powers turned on the policemen, and struck Officer O'Day with his fist. The officers succeeded in quieting him with their clubs, and took him out on the sidewalk. He was then started toward the Station. At the corner of Archer avenue and Mary street, William Fitzgerald, another of the gang which was in the saloon, overtook the party, and demanded the release of the prisoner, threatening to kill O'Day if he did not give him up. Another officer, named Neese came up at that moment, and attempted to arrest Fitzgerald. The latter ran away. Neese called upon him to halt. He refused and the officer fired two shots after him both of which took effect. Fitzgerald fell to the sidewalk, and was secured. His wounds are not dangerous. He and Powers were taken to the station, and subsequently Richard Powers, the man who was assaulted in the saloon, was arrested.

The Chicago Orphan Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directresses was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Ranney in the chair. The reports from various committees were received and adopted. The Matron reported that 21 children had been received during the month, while 14 had been sent to homes. Present number of children, 71. Mr. Paxton reported the following donations for the month: Mayor Medill, from the Japanese fund, $500; George Smith, $100; T. B. Blackstone, $50; Relief and Aid Society, to pay off mortgage, alter, repair, and furnish the Home, $10,000; Plymouth Church Mission, a large quantity of cake; Mrs. Leland, package of clothing; an old lady, 73 years of age, package of beautiful underclothing made by her own hands; Relief and Aid Society, large quantity of bedding, clothing and provisions; Messrs. Swett & Crouch offered to supply ice for the season, as they have done for the past six years. The following resolution was heartily adopted:

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the ladies be given to Hon Joseph Medill, Mayor, the Relief and Aid Society, and Messrs. Swett & Crouch, for their deep interest in and handsome support of the Asylum.

Miss Lillie Eldridge.

Miss Lillie Eldridge commences a brief engagement at the Academy of Music next Monday evening. Miss Eldridge is young, pretty, and gifted with such histrionic talents as to make her one of the most promising actresses of the many which this country has produced. She made her *debut* in Brooklyn only a short time since, and was very warmly received by the public of that city as well as by the press of both Brooklyn and New York. Among her plays are Dion Boucicault's best late work, "Elfie," and her own specialty, "Aims," written for her by Fred. Marsden, from a novel of Ouida, and a dramatization of the opera "Mignon," in which Nilsson won many of her laurels. The Chicago engagement has been selected as the most appropriate occasion for bringing out this piece. Much of the charming music of the opera is introduced, giving the drama a musical interest as well as a dramatic, and as Miss Eldridge is said to be a fine vocalist, it is not too much to anticipate a great success for her in the role of *Mignon*.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) [illegible] tle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 8.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	49 ° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	57	29.34	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	78	29.24	S. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	73	29.20	S. W. g.	inches.

Everything.

Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of New England Church, is in New England, soliciting subscriptions to rebuild his church.

—The house No. 94 Fourth street, which was being raised to grade, fell yesterday, owing to insufficiency of support. It was badly damaged.

—The tenth annual festival of Nora Lodge, No. 1, R. H. K., occurs on Friday evening, May 17, at Orphens Hall, corner of Peoria and Lake streets.

—Those desiring women to wash or scrub can procure them by applying to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, No. 217 West Randolph street.

—A little boy named Jackson, who lives near the Water Works, was injured in the left side by the accidental discharge of a pistol at the saloon No. 278 State street, yesterday.

—Admirable photographs of Horace Greeley, with his birthplace at Amherst, N. H., may be had of Lovejoy & Foster, of this city, at No. 335 West Madison street.

—The Baptist Theological Union will hold its annual meeting to-day at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church near Twenty-third st., at 11 o'clock. The graduating exercises of the Baptist Theological Seminary will be held at the same place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Officers Stall, Kennefeck, and Smith, of the Madison Street Station, extinguished a fire in the show-window of the dry goods store, No. 294 West Madison street, last evening. The goods on exhibition there were totally destroyed, and were valued at $1,000. Insurance unknown.

—A burglar succeeded last evening in entering the store No. 31 West Lake street by climbing through the transom. Immediately after entering he found that the place was occupied, and in order to escape arrest he jumped through one of the front windows, a large pane valued at $50. He got away.

—About noon yesterday a man named Manuel Wardt, residing on Farrell street, in the South Division, fell from a scaffolding on a building on the northeast corner of Kinzie and LaSalle streets. His jaw bone was broken, and he was also injured internally. The contractor of the building removed him to the hospital.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest, at No. 718 North Halsted street, on the body of John Thran, who committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat. Deceased was a German, aged 42. He had been sick for the past two years, and it is supposed that he took his life in a despondent fit.

—The following names were registered at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday: Lord Gordon Gordon, New York; George S. Goodale National Bank Examiner, Detroit; R. S. Hersey and family, St. Paul, Minn.; C. C. Cole, Cleveland, J. Phelan, Montreal; A. M. Miller, United States Army, W. J. Gardiner, Boston.

—The first strawberries of the season were received yesterday by E. T. Prentiss, commission merchant, No. 134 West Lake street, and sold at $1.00 per quart, two cases being disposed of at that rate. The same firm has received over 500 bushels of green peas during the last two weeks from Mobile, Ala. The strawberries came from St. Louis.

—There will be a rehearsal of Handel's Oratorio of "The Messiah" at the First Congregational Church this evening. The Oratorio Society have now completed all the details for the public performance, which will take place on the 16th inst. This event is anticipated with considerable interest by our music-loving community.

—Last evening Albert Steinmetz, a cook on a propeller, reported to a police officer that on the previous evening he had been robbed in front of the old Court House, on Clark street, of a watch and some money, by a colored man named Geo. Carroll, whom he met in the saloon No. 449 South Clark street. The officer visited the latter place, and found the watch, which had been pawned for $1 by Carroll. Subsequently the negro was arrested in a restaurant, at the corner of Hubbard court and Wabash avenue.

—Mayor Medill being an experienced newspaper man, can find abundant material for a message to the Council by casting his eye over the official report of the Council proceedings published in the corporation newspaper yesterday. By an arrangement of type the most [illegible] and impudent, the Comptroller's estimates are made to string out and cover at least four times the space required either by the rules of typography or the character of the matter. It is a shameless steal, and calls for action on the part of the city authorities.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Railway Guide.

The May number of this publication, the first issue since the fire, is just out. In general appearance it is the same as before, but printed on a much finer quality of paper, and is made to include the whole United States and Canada. By the title page we find it to be the Traveller's Hand-Book to all Railway and Steamboat Lines of North America, issued monthly, giving latest time-tables, complete lists of stations and ticket fares of all routes; containing, also, the population, as shown by the last Government census, of every railroad and river town within the United States and Canada, with a full and accurate description of their geographical situation, objects of interest, chief commercial importance, and hotels. The work, upon careful examination, proves to be a complete gazetteer of the entire country, with the census embodied therein. As an office book for reference, and as a shipper's guide, it is as invaluable as to the travelling public. Rand, McNally & Co., latterly better known as railroad printers and publishers; Robert A. Bower, editor and compiler. Trade supplied by the Western News Company, or sent to any address by the publishers upon the receipt of retail price, 50 cents.

Bauer & Co.'s Music Emporium.

The music emporium of Julius Bauer & Co., formerly the Church of the Messiah, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, will be kept open till 10 o'clock each evening of the present week, in order to give the friends of the firm, and the public generally, an opportunity to see what is probably the finest music establishment in the world. The recent improvements and the stock will well repay inspection.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The Grain Trimmers' Demand Acceded to by the "Bosses."

Action of the Employing Carpenters' Meeting.

The Adult Lathers "Protect" Themselves Against the Boys.

What "Union Men" May Expect If They Strike.

The Grain Trimmers.

Yesterday morning the Grain Trimmers' Society of this city demanded of their "gang-bosses," by committee and by advertisements in the newspapers, an advance in their rates of compensation. They had been receiving $1 per 1,000 bushels, and asked for an increase of 50 cents. It was expected that some disturbance would occur before the matter could be satisfactorily adjusted but this was avoided by the prompt compliance of the employers with the demands of the trimmers. The former do not seem to look upon the increase as an unjust action, and if they are satisfied there does not seem to be any reason why others should grumble. The trimmers themselves claim that they worked under the old rates as long as it was possible for them to support their families. The increased cost of living, however, demanded a slight raise in wages. They did not seek to compel the employers to acquiesce, but [illegible] in effect, they would average but $16 or $18 per week, owing to the manner in which the business was conducted. Besides, they claimed that there were no laborers who worked as hard as the grain trimmers, they being compelled to labor without rest, for a number of hours, in the dust and heat of a vessel's hold. They were, also, liable to be called up at any hour of the night, and were furnished with employment but six months in the year. Under these plausible representations the advance was allowed, and all is quiet on the South and every other branch of the Chicago River.

The Boss Carpenters.

A meeting of boss carpenters was held in the Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not very large, as insufficient notice of the meeting had been given. Mr. Jacob Harris was elected President, and Mr. Bennett, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the assembly to be, first, to perfect an organization of the boss carpenters; second, to oppose the eight hour system among journeymen; and third, to oppose all strikes or an advance of wages, each journeyman to stand on his own merits as far as pay is concerned. If a man is worth $3 50 a day, he will get it; but poor mechanics should not, and will not receive the same pay as good workmen. He asked for an expression of opinion as to what good mechanics should receive.

Mr. Sollitt said that a man who was worth only $2 25 a day should not receive $3. Many of those who were demanding an increase were not worth more than hod carriers. There were a good many men now employed as carpenters who would be perfectly useless in the shop, knowing scarcely anything of the trade. They could handle the saw and hatchet, and had been appropriately called "sidewalk men." There must be a distinction made between these men and good carpenters. The latter were entitled to more pay than the "scabs," and should get it.

Mr. Hewson remarked that, if stone masons and bricklayers received $5 a day, a carpenter was worth $3.50, and he hoped all future contracts would be based on this price. He referred to experienced and skillful workmen.

Mr. Bennett did not think the boss carpenters had anything to do with fixing the wages of the journeymen; the law of supply and demand would regulate that.

Mr. Walker was not in favor of paying the same wages to all carpenters. There was a vast difference between the ability of the men, and "hatchet and saw" carpenters were not entitled to and should not get as much as good men.

Mr. Sollitt had noticed that good workmen never inaugurated a strike. If they concluded that they were not receiving sufficient wages they asked the bosses quietly and in a gentlemanly way for an advance, and if they were really worth what was demanded it was given to them. On the other hand, inferior workmen were always discontented and struck for an advance, which was unjust, they being unskilled, and totally incapable of doing the work of the men who receive more pay than they do.

The Chairman's experience had been similar to that of Mr. Sollitt.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to assemble at the same place at 3 o'clock next Friday afternoon.

The Lathers.

[illegible] meeting of the Lathers' Union at [illegible] the corner of Canal [illegible] evening, but the business transacted being of interest "to the members of the Union only," reporters were excluded. The President of the organization, Albert Swanson, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that the Union was not formed to lessen the hours of work, nor to demand an increase of wages. Their object, he said, is merely to protect themselves against boys, many of whom are employed by some of the bosses before they know anything about the trade. The youngsters work for almost nothing, and "parsimonious employers" give them work so as "to put money into their (the bosses) pockets." They have not the physical strength to do a good day's work, but are in many cases preferred to competent and strong workmen because they are cheaper. Good lathers now receive $3 and $3.25 a day, and are satisfied. No one under 18 years of age, and who has not served a full apprenticeship to the trade, is admitted to the Union. They will receive no inferior tradesmen, and hope the bosses will encourage those who understand their avocation. They have decided to turn out on the 15th inst., intending "to show the strange lathers in Chicago the strength, and induce them to join the Union." They are opposed to the eight-hour movement, being satisfied to work a full day for fair wages.

Of Interest to Strikers.

It may be interesting to those who contemplate inaugurating a strike on the 15th, to know that the managers of the railroad lines centering in this city are determined to aid the employers in overcoming any obstacles that may be thrown in their way. To this end they have promised to convey to this city, at half-fare rates, all mechanics who are willing to take the places of the strikers at fair compensation.

Strike, or No Strike.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Betsy and I are not "out," though she and the babies, God bless them, are 160 miles away, all in good health and spirits, and rejoicing one's heart with a cheerful letter every week, telling how the little homestead looks as the spring awakens the flowers and garden plants. You see, sir, the mystery of all this pleasant chirruping from Betsy, and Jessie, and Sally, and Jack and Billy is that Post Office order, or draft for ten, fifteen, or twenty-five dollars, dated from Chicago once a week. I fairly earn it, and get it regularly on Saturday nights, and it awakens gladness in the hearts of six of us.

But now some uneasy galoots are proposing to disturb us in our honest gladness by proposing "a strike." No,—even the most impudent "Union" man dare not say that there is any true ground for such a movement; and so it is proposed to hold a "demonstration" meeting, that these said galoots may first see how much influence they could exert. I don't mean to mention this fool-proposal to Betsy and the babies, for that would spoil all their innocent happiness. But just think of it. Why, goodness gracious, any one at night or morning, going along any of the public streets, would see a sight such as could not be matched since the building of the pyramids. Such an army of workmen. Tramp—tramp—on they go without ostentation, filing off to right and left to their work or their lodgings. How many Betsies do you think are made glad every week, both here and in the distant home by glad tidings sealed with greenbacks from the diligent workers, and how wicked it would be to disturb all this by an attempt to "strike," to satisfy the foolish ambition of men who have impudence enough to set to the front in the control of "Unions," but not sense enough to let WELL ENOUGH alone.

Mr. Editor, I am a workman, helping to rebuild Chicago. I don't get the highest wages. I work honestly 10 hours a day. I get my pay regularly. I hear from Betsy and the children once a week. I don't spend my money in the beer-saloon or mock auction shop. We are putting a little money away, and have no complaint to make. I want no strikes. I hope the proposed "demonstration" on the 15th or 16th will be disregarded, and that all sensible workmen will go to their work on that day as usual, and let the city be rebuilt in peace. I inclose my name and address.

A WORKMAN.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1872.

They Must be Peaceable.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I believe in "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," and "Mechanics' Rights," and the "Legal Rights of all men." Mechanics have as good a right to organize and make as much money out of their labor as any other class of men. But they must do it peaceably and without recourse to mobs. I am a mechanic by trade and early education. Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAUPENHEIZER.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1872.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Ordinances Passed for the Regulation of Auction Jewelry Shops, for the Widening and Straightening of the River at Rush Street, &c.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson Stone, Culbertson, Batcham, Powell, Bond, Verdier, McGrath, Schmidt, Lengacher, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

On motion of Ald. Powell, there being no quorum present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in search of absentees.

After a time Ald. Stout, Hickey, Tracy, and Sweet came in, making a quorum.

AUCTIONEERS.

The ordinance concerning auctions and auctioneers was taken up.

Ald. Bowen moved to amend the section providing that a person may, at any time within twenty-four hours from the time of buying any watch or jewelry, if it was not as represented, by giving the purchaser five days in which to find out he had been cheated.

It was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 1.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented a remonstrance from the auctioneers against the passage of the ordinance, since it increased the license, and put so many restrictions upon them. He moved to strike out the section in relation to the sale of jewelry. But what is stated to be in the one requiring the auctioneer to state the quality of any jewelry, watches, etc., that he offered for sale.

The motion was tabled—yeas, 20; nays, 7.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, which was done, and it was passed—yeas, 21.

STREET WOOD.

The order in regard to leasing streets then was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

LICENSING VEHICLES.

The ordinance providing that all vehicles and wagons employed in carrying persons, or furniture, dirt, goods, merchandise, etc., shall take out a license, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

WIDENING THE RIVER.

The ordinance providing for the widening and straightening of the River near Rush Street bridge was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and, being engrossed, was passed.

The Council adjourned.

ANOTHER GAMBLING OUTRAGE.

A Scoundrel Fires Five Shots at a "Pal," After Quarrelling About Ten Dollars.

The Lives of Innocent Spectators Jeopardized—Will the Board of Police Do Their Duty?

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the most intense excitement was created, near the corner of State street and Hubbard court, by a shooting affray between gamblers. The street was crowded at the time with pedestrians, whose quiet nerves were suddenly and violently disturbed by the detonations of a revolver, and the whiz of rambling bullets in close proximity to them. The affair, it seems, originated in a gambling-room on State street. George Chamberlain, a recent acquisition to that local fraternity of fortune-seekers who depend for subsistence upon a lucky turn of the cards, gave, or claims to have given, to George Tatham, well known hereabouts as a bar-tender and gambler, who recently lost one of his arms in a railway accident, a sum of money not exceeding $50, with the understanding that he would deposit it piecemeal on a favorite card, and divide with him any profits that might accrue to the venture. Tatham visited a faro bank, played at the fascinating but deceptive game there conducted for a little while, and subsequently left the place and took up a position at the corner of State street and Hubbard court. Meanwhile, Chamberlain met a friend, or rather acquaintance, who told him that he had just left a gambling room, and that he had seen Tatham, who was playing in excellent luck, draw out $40 or $50. The elated Chamberlain went in search of his successful partner, and found him standing at the corner mentioned above. He complimented him upon the skill which he exhibited in the struggle with his adversary, the "little silver box," and intimated that he was ready to receive his share of the fruits of victory. Chamberlain's face beamed with delight, and his hands nervously enfolded each other in their haste to grasp the coveted greenbacks. Tatham, however, violently astonished him with the information that he had been successful in the wrong direction, and that, instead of being the representatives of wealth, however small in amount, they were nothing but bankrupts. It took some time for Chamberlain to recover from his surprise, but, when he did, he made no bones about telling Tatham that he believed he lied,—or, rather, it is stated, by Tatham and others, that he did. Tatham then slapped his face. This point is disputed by Tatham. Chamberlain, however, got into the middle of the street, and drew his revolver. Tatham immediately started to run, and was quickly pursued by a bullet. Passers-by jumped into convenient doorways, and dropped flat on the sidewalk without any regard for their personal appearance or the well-being of their garments. Five shots were fired before Tatham came to a stand-still, and then it was found that the stump of his arm, which had not entirely healed up, had been penetrated by a bullet. He and his assailant were at once arrested by a police officer and taken to the Harrison Street Station, where Justice Banyon was then holding court. They were arraigned before him, but the testimony brought out did not materially differ from the account given above. The Justice decided to hold Chamberlain for trial in bail of $1,500, and Tatham as a witness in bail of $500. The latter's wound, though painful, is not dangerous.

Now, here is an opportunity for the Board of Police Commissioners to do something which will reflect more credit on themselves and be of more benefit to the city than all their nonsensical wrangling about nationalities and who shall be the next Superintendent. This city is overrun with gamblers, and the number arriving here daily is increasing at an alarming rate. There is scarcely a block in any of the prominent streets, either on the South or West Sides, that does not contain from one to half-a-dozen gambling-rooms. From whence do these draw their patronage, if not from our laboring population. Mechanics, and laborers generally, are now receiving more pay than ever before, and are spending more money upon the same ratio. They cannot come into the heart of the city in the evening without being confronted at every [illegible] unfortunately, many are unable to withstand the temptation. Since the order of the Board of Police was issued, compelling Police Captains to stand by and witness innocent or half-intoxicated workingmen being entrapped into gambling hells [illegible] crowded with penniless victims, the [illegible] of crime in the city has greatly increased. The proprietors keep open house; no one, no matter how old or how young he may be, or whatever his condition in life, is refused admittance. Consequently, faro-banks and keno-rooms have become rendezvous of thieves of every grade, who can there concoct their criminal schemes, screened from the eyes of the police. About the best thing "Old Talcott" and his colleagues can do, is to cease parading their little personal disagreements, of which the public has already had a surfeit, and perfect some plan by which gamblers and their haunts can be placed under the surveillance of the police. If the latter perform their duty honestly, gambling will soon be a vice of the past in this city.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The New Nine of the Liberty Base Ball Club—Defeat of the Mutuals—A Compliment from London.

BASE BALL.

The following players constitute the nine of the Liberty Club for this season: Vehmeyer, catcher; Hayes, pitcher; Lapham, 1st base; W. Foley, 2d base and catcher; Brown, 3d base; Sager, short stop; Kelly, left field; Brannock, centre field and pitcher; Ryan, right field; substitutes, Flemming, Maign, and Low. The above list includes some of the best amateur talent of the city, embracing Sager, of the Forest City club of last year, and Brannock and Lapham, of the Actives. The Libertys will play a strong picked nine on Friday, at 2:30 p. m., on the grounds corner Laflin and Jackson streets.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Boston Red Stockings to-day defeated the Mutuals by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	—9
Mutuals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

THE GREAT ROWERS.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Echo* to-day contains a critical article upon the performances of the Atlanta boat crew, of New York, who practise daily on the Thames. The writer says that their performances are exceedingly good; that their action is fine, and that their time and feathering are simply perfect. They are nevertheless deficient in dash and power, and betray a disposition to hang at the finish of the stroke, and do not pick out their blades cleanly and promptly. Practice will, however, rectify these faults. The London boatmen all regard the New Yorkers as a fine, able crew, whose appearance on the river is very showy, and elicits admiration from the spectators. A great struggle is certain on the 10th of June.

THE TURF.

The June meeting of the Central Illinois Blood Horse Association, of Pekin, commences Tuesday, June 4, and continues four days.

LONDON, May 8—The Chester cup race was to-day won by Inverlek.

MARRIED.

STEVENS—HANSELL—In this city, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph H. Leonard, S. C. Stevens and Hattie A. Hansell, both of Chicago.

BURNS—FOSTER—On the 1st inst., by Rev. G. W. Quereau, D. D., Rev. W. H. Burns, of Chicago, to Miss Anna P. Foster, of Aurora, daughter of Rev. C. Foster, of the Rock River Conference.

DIED.

CROCKETT—On Wednesday evening, after a lingering illness, Eugene W., youngest son of Francis and Nellie Crockett, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral from residence, 59 Twenty-fourth-st., Friday, the 10th, at 2 p. m.

HENRY—At Lyonsville, Cook County, May 1, Eliza A., wife of Andrew Henry, aged 44 years.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

BRAGG—May 7, Frederick A., only child of F. A. and Catharine E. Bragg, aged 1 weeks.

Funeral from their residence, 858 Calumet-av., at 9 a. m. to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Dry Sillery & "Extra," Charles Heidsieck, Champagne. For sale by Wm. H. Schimpferman, [illegible] C'b'ell.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sisters, will positively be drawn May 25. Highest prize $80,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEN & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Fistula in Ano, Varicose Veins, Ascarides, Cured by Electrolysis, a simple, almost painless method. No cutting, ligature, or cauterization. All tumors radically cured in a few minutes, and radically cure [illegible] also all kinds of ulcers and varicose veins. DR. EVERSON, 365 Calumet-av.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell, Hazard & Co.) is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company, [illegible] sylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Supt. Office, [illegible] [illegible] This Company has purchased [illegible] put in the hands of its employes eighty [illegible] movements," which have given [illegible] [illegible] and proved to be very reliable time keepers. In addition to these, quite a number of Elgin watches have been purchased by officers and employes of this Company, all of whom have been well pleased with the efficiency and regularity of their movements, and [illegible] by the National Watch Company. Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.